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ess "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

ON THE POTOMAC.

ll the information, private and public, comes from Washington, point to bat- soon to be fought and won on the s of the Rappahannock and York r. Sumner's Division is pushing the ls southward, beyond Manassas. Banks's ision is moving steadily forward down Shenandoah valley, in the direction of nton. The Eastern papers state that a verful column have gone down the Po- ac to Fortress Monroe, to take the re- in the rear, by marching up the York r, or up the James, direct on Rich- d, while the main army pushes forward g the Railroad track from Fredericks- to Richmond—repairing it as they go. whatever may be the plan of opera- s, there are men enough in the Grand y of the Potomac to march whither please. It is not in the power of the ls to arrest the advance of 227 regi- ts of soldiers equipped and armed as our troops. Nothing but their own ers can keep them back. And any eral in the Federal service, fit to com- d a brigade, could not fail to win any which the rebels were fool-hardy gh to contest. Gens. Sigel, Grant, nside or Hunter, would lead the Grand y of the Potomac into Richmond in days from the time either took com- d of it. All that is needed is some one der the soldiers to "move on the re- works."

Wendell Phillips at Bryan Hall.

ere was, beyond the present enjoyment intellectual feast, in the utterances of silver-tongued orator, abundant food for ght in the lecture of Mr. Phillips, at Bry- all on Friday evening, of which we gave complete report in our last issue. It was y suggestive, and thinking men willing to the truth and to walk in the light, came sadder than they entered the hall, sadder y gained a new and more adequate idea e task set before the American people, duties it entails, and the sacrifices that ot be avoided; sadder and yet nerved and with a better appreciation of the that has come upon us. We do not con- plate repetition even in part of the report ave already given, but the leading ideas of Phillips we wish might be sent broad-cast gh the land to sink deep into the minds lovers of their country. They cannot oo often repeated. In the view of the rer, men in Congress, and out of it, are students of History, and still worse ob- rs of the age in which they live, who place resent war upon the narrow basis of a revolt, to be quelled by a show of force, array of cannon. It is a revolution, a upheaving that has grown out of natural , as resistless in its force as an earth- and not to be followed by the same of events as that which it disturbed, Phillips referred to History to show that what has taken place in the life of all na- in the struggle between two precisely ame elements, Aristocracy with capital ignorance, striving against Democracy its thinking brain and the limitless fruits telligence and industry. The mode has d but the principle has been the same. r own country the aristocratic element s that four million black slaves shall be ht and sold, and six million whites be de- d, in order that a few hundred thousand owners may win wealth and power. Democracy is represented by nineteen States with all their power and great-

There can be but one result e war; there is no peace to rchased save by utter extermination of rinciple of one side or the other, and be- freemen will not be exterminated the olders must. They must pass away as , even as the cavaliers of England went ; there can be no peace until then.

lecturer stated his remedy for the na- evil squarely and plainly, *Emancipation.* the advance of our armies, Freedom, he should go forward. With elaborateness ctured the effect of this policy. The slaveholder loses his slaves by forfeit. loyal master willing to sustain the rnment, shall be paid. And now follows. If our armies advance as now t emancipation the cause makes no . The white race are sore from defeat, sappointed negro, who reads Liberty in g if we do not, sullenly sees his chains ned. On the contrary, with Freedom in n of our army, the loyal master finds in d a bond of the United States, the price slaves. He knows its value depends the safety of the Union. He is thus pe- ily interested in loyalty. The ban of is taken off. New fields are opened to igence and Progress long denied to the masses in the Slave States. A boon is d the poor whites, when they come to it, that gives them a new charter anhood. The grateful negro rises his bondage to begin the devel- t his Creator intended for him. aveowner alone is useless, as such, and ture's irresistible law must pass away. s which we briefly present as Mr. Phil- view of the cause and cure of the war, not fail to accompany with a confession thorny path of difficulties which inter- before the work could be realized. It rough years of debt, and doubt, and de- n. But there is no other way—no that promises, even remotely, a perma- d honorable peace.

e were portions of Mr. Phillips's ad- which called out the irrepressible enthu- of his audience. Every reference to , to the freedom and elevation of the to the military representatives of a spirit ould conduct the War to save the Union t Slavery take care of itself, the names el and Fremont, the Emancipation Mes- f Abraham Lincoln, were hailed with luous applause. A looker-on, even fresh from the instruction of the Chi- *Times*, could not but have confessed the Anti-Slavery element in this is something above that mori- condition that Pro-Slavery men are f persuading themselves pertains to it. hen the lecturer touched upon the name late Commander-in-Chief, now tempo- in a lesser position to test what skill, nonstrated as yet, is his in subduing the on, the feeling was unmistakable and cant. A few hisses from the rotten-egg were drowned in cheers; the audience with the lecturer in his comments, more an harsh, on the policy of withholding blows in one part of the field, while bellion was being pushed home in the

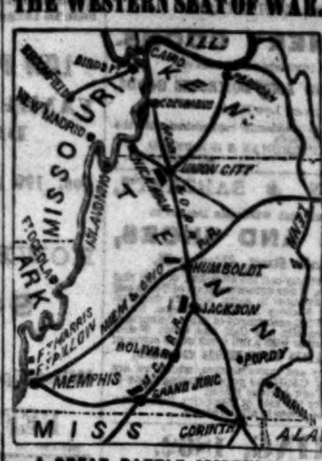
e points we reproduce as the leading s of Mr. Phillips's lecture on the War. mend them to thinking men, to candid not willingly blinded by partisanship, mply national. Pro-slavery journals ve, but these views are beyond martyr- The age has lived to see Abolitionism and its popularity growing apace. ence has decreed it. Whether it will the increase of its qualities of purity interestedness, it is certain that a point reached when Abolitionism is even able. Such, at least, were the aspects n Hall.

A Washington dispatch says it is wor- note, in connection with the news from , that the Assistant Treasurer received ay morning his first remittance from the Gulf States since their secession. orge Phillips, the Postmaster at Fort , Florida, has forwarded $77, this be- the Government from receipts in his ment.

The Vermont regiments in the field ered with the allotment commissioners State to send home $55,841 at each bi- payment, or a total of $332,046 per

"Gov." Geo. W. Johnson and the rest "Provisional Government" of Ken- are at Decatur, Alabama, having estab- the Capital of Kentucky in a Sibley near that General's headquarters.

THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR.



A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

The cut we present includes a region towards which the eyes of the whole country on both sides of the border of loyalty to the Union, are turned with interest. It comprises the entire rebel line, the purpose of which is the defence of Memphis and the Lower Mississippi. The left of this line is anchored fast at Island No. 10, where for sixteen days Commodore Foote's cannon and mortars have been operating with no large amount of success as yet, it must be confessed, and that too (the failure, not the confession,) for causes beyond the control of the War or Navy Department.

Considering Island No. 10 as the left of the rebel line, it will be seen from our map that the line thence stretches southeasterly to Corinth, Mississippi, in the extreme northeast corner of that State. We have designated with a black parallelogram the points between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, where rebel forces are—at Union City, twenty miles back of Island No. 10; Humboldt and Jackson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Grand Junction, fifty miles east of Memphis; and Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The largest force is supposed to be at Corinth, where Beauregard commands, and in this vicinity the first battle will probably be fought.

In the impending battle there will be more troops engaged than met at Waterloo or Borodino. It will decide the fate of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley and settle the future policy of the war. Ours is strictly a rebel map. We would not designate if we could precisely where and in what force the soldiers of the Union are. That is nothing to do with the question, since the public are not to be taken into the confidences of our military men, and—the editors go with the public, of course. It is not contraband to write that—yes, precisely that number of transports and men are up the Tennessee, had landed at Savannah, where Gen. Grant's headquarters were, and have already done some little skirmishing at Purdy, and burned a railroad bridge on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between Jackson and Corinth.

And of course Com. Foote is at Island No. 10, and Gen. Pope at New Madrid, and his batteries at Point Pleasant and Riddle's Point, several miles below. The rebels hold a position, thus marked out in our map, of formidable strength. It is traversed by railroads connecting them with all parts of the South. The river is theirs, and by such means, with uninterrupted communication, the enemy will only succumb to hard fighting and defeats beyond a single day's reverses. Beauregard and Cheatham, Polk, Clark, and their lesser and greater leaders, are in command in this field, and many a soldier sees the Saturday night in which we write this, who will not complete another week. The very Sunday in which some of our city readers will peruse these lines may be the battle Sunday, for thus imminently and nearly impending is this battle.

And now one more reference from our map. Every Soldiers' Aid Society in the West should see its duty laid down upon it. The boys that we have there on the Tennessee are our brothers, sons, husbands. There will be tens of thousands of wounded men to care for while April is yet new, and hospital stores never so ample will wane and grow light before this coming call. Let every noble hearted woman fall at work and remember that the Chicago Sanitary Commission is for the many thousand readers of the TRIBUNE the best channel of communication. Do not wait until from up the Tennessee comes the news of a battle fought and the preparations of humanity yet incomplete. The map does not show nor shall we indicate what has already been done by way of precaution, but we suggest these hints as worthy to accompany our engraved answer to the just now universal question, "Where is Corinth."

Soldiers Deceased in Nelson Co., Ky.

Mr. W. Rogers, the Hospital Steward at Nelson Furnace, Nelson county, Kentucky, publishes in the Louisville *Journal* the following list of soldiers who have died at that place, and offers to furnish additional information at the request of friends of the deceased:

James Rector, private, 50th Ind., co. C, Feb. 16.
Chas. Hoover, private, 36th Ind., co. K, Feb. 27.
D. K. Proud, private, 34th Ind., co. H, Feb. 22.
Aaron Merritt, private, 36th Ind., co. I, Feb. 20.
David Stout, private, 15th Ind., co. E, Feb. 25.
John W. Newland, fifer, 34th Ill. Vol., co. E, Feb. 24.
John H. Clampitt, private, 34th Ill. V., co. C, Feb. 21.
Wm. Hutchins, private, 36th Ill. V., co. A, Feb. 26.
J. M. Driskill, private, 36th Ill. V., co. B, Feb. 25.
Josiah Simmons, private, 36th Ill. V., co. A, March 13.
Henry Singleton, private, 47th Ill. V., co. H, March 17.
James C. Baker, private, 47th Ill. V., co March 22.
Eli Lewis, 47th Ill. V., co. K, March 8.

☞ The gradual decline in the trade of Boston for a few years past, is directing attention to the necessity for improving the railway connection of that city with the West. The Boston *Post* urges immediate action. It says: "Give us a forty-five foot grade instead of eighty-four, between Boston and Troy, and shorten the route twenty miles, and the work is nearly done." Though in respect to distance, Boston has the advantage of New York in the trade with Liverpool, and has extensive local manufactures, she fails to maintain her relative importance as a commercial city.

☞ A Southern paper says Gen. Beauregard has appealed to the planters for their bells to be cast into cannon. Mars asks the aid of *Bell-ona.*

☞ The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is so far repaired that the running time between the two cities is reduced to twelve hours.

☞ Wendell Phillips is to speak at Racine on Tuesday next, and at Rockford the Thursday following.

A NEW IDEA.—The *Boston Daily Advertiser* prints the following suggestion, furnished by a gentleman abroad, respecting the disposition to be made of the Fort Donelson prisoners:

"I propose that they be exchanged for slaves, on the principle of southern representation, five secessionists for three slaves, reversing the order of values."

The Reorganization of the Democratic Party.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1862.

The call for the Democratic caucus held on Tuesday night, which the *Herald* would fain cover over with a dinner table-cloth, was signed by about thirty names. Invitations are said to have been extended to all the Border State members, many of whom attended. Mr. Vallandigham, of course, engineered the thing, and introduced a series of resolutions with a brief speech. The character of the platform thus offered to the party can be inferred from its pro-slavery source and the resistance to its adoption which came from the North. In the debate which followed, Mr. Vallandigham and the Border-State men are said to have closed their ranks tightly in favor of such a prosecution of the war as to give a compromise to the rebels, salvation to slavery, a military candidate to the Democracy, and a Democratic President to the restored Union. An adjournment took place in the height of the debate. It is said that a renewal of the discussion will take place in the room of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, not exactly according to adjournment, but under circumstances highly calculated to elicit truth and establish justice.

The Pyrotechnic Explosion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Out of seventy persons employed in the pyrotechnic works destroyed, only sixty-one thus far are accounted for. Among forty or fifty wounded it is feared numbers will die.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL

FROM OUR POTOMAC ADVANCE.

The Commission on War Claims.

GENERAL DIX'S NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1862.

The House has substituted for specific taxes, three per cent. on all paper; and steel hoop skirts are struck out. The tax on printers' ink, and ready-made clothing, is three per cent.; on pins and umbrellas, five per cent.; on spirits prepared as whisky, fifteen cents a gallon; other prepared spirits, thirty cents; vinegar was stricken out; ground coffee is reduced to three mills; sorghum and imphee are excepted from the sugar tax, which is made one cent a pound; the tax on manufactured tobacco is struck out, and on plug, twist, and fine cut, raised to ten cents; smoking tobacco is taxed five cents; snuff eight cents: railroad iron $1.50 per ton; cut nails, thin sheet iron $2.00; stoves $1.50; steel from four to ten dollars per ton.

Among the amendments to the tax bill yesterday was one adopted concerning gas companies, that when the amounts produced per month are less than half a million entire feet, the tax shall be five cents per thousand; over half a million and under five millions, ten cents; over five millions and under fifteen millions, twenty-five cents.

Gen. Cadwallader of Pennsylvania has been nominated a Major General of Volunteers.

Speculators are buying up officers' pay in advance at ten per cent. discount.

The Treasury is being cheated by the mutilation of Treasury notes. The rule hereafter will be if nine-tenths or less of the bill in pieces be presented for payment, only equivalent fractions will be paid; if more than nine-tenths, payment in full.

The Washington papers make public the fact that a division of the Potomac army is in quiet possession of Warrenton Junction, fifteen miles beyond Manassas. There is no considerable force this side of the Rappahannock. Their rear guard is between that river and the Rapidan, Gen. Stewart's headquarters being at Culpeper Court House.

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock was burned yesterday by a body of the enemy's cavalry in the face of our reconnoissance. There was slight skirmishing, but no loss of life.

Shipping Point was occupied yesterday by the Excelsior Brigade. There were only rebels roaming around in cavalry companies.

Assistant Secretary Fox, with the Chairman of the Naval Committee and other Congressmen, went down the river this morning.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Yesterday the enemy in large force were driven from the Warrentown Railroad Junction by Gen. Sumner.

Snow is falling here to-day.

Shipping Point was yesterday occupied by our troops. As the steamer Mount Vernon passed that place, they had raised the flag of the Union, and the band was playing the Star Spangled Banner. All the rebels who have been in that vicinity for some time past have left, with the exception of two or three companies of cavalry.

Secretary Chase means to carry out the principles announced some time ago, that commerce shall follow the flag, and has accordingly issued instructions to the Treasury agents, collectors and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended to aid the rebellion, to all places occupied by our troops in the Miss. Valley States. Applications for permits can be made henceforth direct to collectors or surveyors of the different ports.

The King Philip left here this morning, on a trip to Fortress Monroe, having on board Vice President Hamlin and other prominent gentlemen and several ladies.

Gen. Strong made a hasty trip to Island No. 10, yesterday, it being his first release from his arduous duties since the command here was assigned him. Col. Thos. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived this morning and left at 10 o'clock for Island No. 10. It is presumed his mission is more directly to ascertain precisely what additional ordnance is needed by our forces there.

A man arrived to-day from Memphis. He reported a general feeling of despondency in that city and vicinity, and that but little confidence is felt even in the large force concentrated at Corinth, which is variously estimated at from 85,000 to 150,000.

Some soldiers' barracks were burned here this morning. Loss about $2,500.

The Ohio river is falling, the Mississippi rising.

VIA NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the Quartermaster of Gen. Blenker's division states that a party of rebel soldiers, numbering about fifty, visited Fairfax Court House yesterday, there being at that time no troops there, and, with arms in their hands, drove out the sutlers and destroyed their stores, at the same time tearing down all the Union flags. A part of the German division was ordered there from Centreville, to guard the town from such marauders.

The President placed at Minister Cameron's disposal a frigate to convey him to Europe, but he has declined the courtesy.

It is said that Secretary Stanton has authorized Judge Thomas, Representative from Boston, to say that so soon as officers of the rank could be convened without injuring the service, General Stone shall be tried by court martial.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: The Union troops advanced yesterday upon the rebel outposts beyond Warrenton Junction, driving the enemy, estimated at 10,000, before them along the line of the Gordonsville railroad.

The road beyond Warrenton Junction is utterly destroyed—bridges gone, the cross-ties burned, and the rails bent in every conceivable shape. The Union troops are in excellent health, and pushing after the retreating rebels as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The telegraph lines follow the advancing army, and offices are established from day to day.

An excursion party went on the Manassas Gap road five miles beyond the Junction, cutting away fallen trees, and cutting other obstructions from the track. The road was otherwise in perfect order, and the water stations uninjured. They also proceeded on the road from Gordonsville as far as Bristows's Station, at which point the bridge over Broad Run is destroyed.

James Crockett, who has been an engineer on the Manassas Gap road nine years, accompanied the party. He remained with the rebels until the recent evacuation of Manassas, and brought down the reinforcements of Gen. Johnston when the rebels were retreating at Bull Run last July. He states the rebels commenced evacuating Manassas on the third of March. The troops moved off very hurriedly, and were in such great fear of being routed by the advancing Union troops that their officers threatened instant death to every man who fired a hut, alleging as a reason that a smoke would hasten the Federal advance. The rebel cannon, he says, were of small calibre and few in number, but they had enormous quantities of stores, much of which could not be removed, and were burned after the main body of the enemy had left.

The inhabitants of Fredericksburg are in great consternation, expecting an immediate attack from the Union troops. Many are leaving with their effects. It is expected there that the rebels will fall back towards Richmond, between which place and Fredericksburg they will give battle. Their depot at Aquia Creek was not burnt as late as Monday, for it was plainly visible from the vessels of our Potomac flotilla.

On Friday last a schooner from Baltimore went up the Rappahannock, having on board a large quantity of stores and clothing for the rebel troops.

The New York *Times* dispatch says the President to-day nominated Gen. Cadwallader as Major General of volunteers. He will take the field at once.

Francis Gallagher, of Baltimore, a prominent lawyer there, and well known in this city, was killed at the battle of Winchester on Monday last, while fighting for the cause of the Union.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—No troops in the U. S. service will hereafter pass through the city of New York without reporting to the U. S. military authorities entrusted with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in the city.

A new military department, to be called the Middle Department, and consist of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Ann Arundel has been created. Maj. General Dix, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command. Head quarters at Baltimore.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the New York *Times* says: The *Times* correspondent writing from Warrenton Junction says that for two days past the rebels have been crowded steadily towards the Rappahannock. Four of the New York 84th, Col. Pinckney, were captured night before last, while on picket duty. Shots were exchanged constantly with the rebels during yesterday. Two brigades of the rebels being closely pursued, retreated across the Rappahannock towards Gordonsville and blew up the railroad bridge. The rebels are now south of the Rappahannock river.

A special to the *Commercial Advertiser*, says the commission appointed by the War Department to adjust the claims of contractors, have made many important reductions in the final settlement of some of the presented bills. The commission will save the treasury millions of dollars. The committee on a Bankrupt Law held a long session last evening and agreed to a portion of Mr. Conkling's bill with some amendments.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

WARMER WORK IN PROGRESS.

The Situation on the River.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER V. F. WILSON, }
ISLAND NO. 10, March 28, 1862. }

CAIRO, March 29, 1862.

Heavy firing has been heard at New Madrid, both last night and this morning, and the report is current that a rebel gunboat ran the blockade and managed to get down the river. The mortars are firing rapidly to-day, concentrating upon the Island batteries. A deserter who has come within our lines, says that 60 men in the upper battery have been killed by our shot and shell, and between 25 and 30 on the Island. Spies are plenty among us, who come over from the Island and visit the cabins in the woods by means of dug-outs and canoes. Our forces are on the lookout for them. The river still continues to rise, and the whole country is inundated. Several houses, washed away at Hickman and Columbus, have floated down the river to-day, and one of them, mistaken for a Yankee infernal machine, was fired at by the enemy's batteries.

STILL LATER.

CAIRO, March 29.

There has been no arrival from Island No. 10 to-day, and nothing is known of operations there.

Ass't Sec'y of war, W. Scott, it is said, will remain a few days in Cairo in superintending military matters here.

Intelligence from the Tennessee and Nashville, concerning movements of troops, is interesting but not considered proper for publication. There is an arrival from the Cumberland, but the news is contraband.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, March 29.—The barracks formerly occupied by the 31st Illinois Regiment, Col. John A. Logan, took fire and were entirely consumed last night, destroying three or four small buildings in the vicinity. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Brigadier General Strong and Captain Pennock of the Navy, went down the river to Columbus yesterday, to look over the immense fortifications abandoned by the enemy, and now in the occupancy of the Federal troops. After spending a few hours there, they proceeded on down the river, touching at Hickman, now occupied by our forces; from thence to the flag-ship Benton, where, in company with Colonel Buford, who is in command of the infantry forces accompanying the expedition, the party paid their respects to Com. Foote, spending an hour with that good man, whom they found suffering much from his foot wounded at Fort Donelson.

There is nothing new to report from Island No. 10. All is quiet there.

It will be of interest to know that the Polar Star is to run permanently as a packet from Cairo to Hickman and return daily. This will open communication once more with that part of Kentucky long cut off from their Northern friends.

The Meteor, just arrived from the upper Tennessee, reports all quiet there.

Two gentlemen came direct from Memphis by way of Paris. They report that great preparations are making at Fort Randolph. They talk of evacuating Fort Pillow at Memphis. Their confidence is in Island No. 10. They know nothing of the iron-clad boat coming from New Orleans, as reported.

Assistant Secretary of War Scott, has just arrived here from Washington.

CAIRO, March 29.—After a lull in the bombardment of Island No. 10 for a few days, it was renewed vigorously yesterday. The rebels appear to have received and put in position new guns of longer range, and responded more freely to our fire. On both sides there is preparations going on slowly but surely for a fierce and decisive conflict.

Nothing important comes from the Tennessee.

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

Evidences of Rebel Preparation—A Constant Look-out for the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Affairs remain quiet here. So far at least there is no news that can be communicated. The rebels have been exceedingly busy about Pig's Point and Craney Island for the last few days. Steam tugs have been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed that the rebels are strengthening their fortifications all along from Craney Island to the Point. They have also increased their forces in that vicinity, or for effect their camps have been advanced, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. Glasses are directed almost momentarily towards Craney Island, on the lookout for the Merrimac, and every indication of smoke or steam in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes.

Gen. Hunter and staff arrived here yesterday, en route to Port Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.—Two contrabands were picked up at daylight this morning, in an open boat, and carried on board the Minnesota. They were both quite intelligent, and had been at work in the navy yard. They state that the Merrimac, or the Virginia, as she is now called, came back to Norfolk from her conflict with the Monitor leaking badly, and with six feet of water in her. As she came up in front of Norfolk six steamers were towing her, and it was feared at first that she would go down before extra pumps could be rigged on board of her to relieve her from the water. Her fires were extinguished by the water shortly after hauling off from the Monitor, which was the reason the smaller vessels took her in tow. They also state that the Merrimac, having been fully repaired, was brought out of the dry dock on Monday morning, and that her crew was on board, ready for action. Several new guns had also been placed on board of her, of heavier metal than those she before had. The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown they represent to have been greatly strengthened and fully repaired, ready to accompany the Merrimac. The flag of the latter, with the commodore's pennant, was flying when they left.

The Monitor stands out in the Roads this side of Sewall's Point, with steam up ready for action at any moment. She looks as calm and serene as if nothing depended on her, and her gallant commander Jeffers and officers are anxious for the moment to arrive when her powers will be again tested.

As to other arrangements that have been made by the Government to meet the iron-clad monster, it would not be proper for me to speak, but that they are deemed ample and sufficient no one here for a moment doubts. The greatest confidence is felt as to the result, and a warm time is anticipated.

Whilst on board the Monitor to-day, I had the pleasure of witnessing the revolving of the tower. It moved as smoothly and rapidly as if floating in oil, and moving as it does on a pivot, no hard blows can derange its movements. She is in fine condition, and ready for action at a moment's warning. The pilot-house is made to rise from the deck in the form of a cone, and will check the force of the balls, and cast them off without damage.

FROM THE ARKANSAS REBELS.

THEY EXTEND THEIR RETREAT.

Pike's Indians Absquatulated.

The Rebel Force and Prospect.

ROLLA, Mo., March 29.—Reliable persons just from our army in the Southwest, say that the rebels, numbering some 35,000 under Van Dorn and Price, have retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, via the Arkansas River, which is high.

The Texas troops are much disheartened at the death of McCulloch, and the Arkansas troops feel the loss of McIntosh very severely. The rebels are badly off for clothing and shoes.

Pike's Indians have mostly returned to the Indian nation. They were not formidable in battle, being panic stricken at the effect of our artillery.

Price received his Major General's commission in the Confederate service on the 16th.

One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 15th, to reinforce Van Dorn, and more were expected from Louisiana. The whole rebel reinforcements will not exceed 5,000 in the next six weeks.

Lieut. Col. Herron, of the 9th Iowa, who was taken prisoner, was in the hands of the rebels for two weeks.

They were badly frightened and retreated very rapidly, and for the first three days of their flight had nothing to eat. Their cannon and baggage train might have been easily captured.

Gen. Curtis's army fell back to Keitsville to secure forage, Arkansas north of Fayetteville being entirely out.

Our forces are now camped at the head of Cross Timber Hollow, where water and forage are plenty. Our pickets extend into Arkansas, and the rebel pickets come north to the top of Boston Mountains.

Fayetteville is unoccupied.

Very little Union sentiment has been developed in Arkansas.

FROM MISSOURI.

More Fighting with Guerrillas in West Missouri—The Unionists Successful.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—From the mail agent on the Pacific Railroad intelligence has been received of a spirited skirmish which took place on Wednesday last at Warrensburg, between Quantrell's guerrilla followers and a detachment of Col. Phillips' Missouri regiment, under command of Major Foster. On the day named Quantrell unexpectedly appeared in the town with 200 men, and made a furious attack on the Union troops, who were only sixty in number. The latter made a gallant defense, and having the protection of a thick plank fence around their position, they succeeded, after an obstinate conflict, in repulsing the guerrillas, and driving them beyond the limits of the town. In the action Major Emory Foster, in command, and Captain Foster, his brother, were wounded. One private was killed; one mortally wounded, since dead, and nine non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The rebels sustained a loss of 9 men killed and 17 wounded, and twenty of them lost their horses, which fell into the hands of Foster's men. Quantrell returned to Warrensburg on the day following, and began a new attack about 11 o'clock, the result of which is not yet known.

As my informant came through Georgetown, Lieut. Col. Crittenden, of Phillips's Regiment, was preparing to go with a detachment of the regiment to Foster's assistance. Crittenden stated that scouting parties from the regiment had succeeded in discovering and capturing about two hundred kegs of powder belonging to rebels in Pettis county.

The following was sent from headquarters this evening:

"*Hon. E. D. Stanton Secretary of War, Washington:*

"Official information has been received that Lieut. A. H. Christian, of the Missouri militia, on the 19th inst. captured 125 kegs of powder, buried on the farm of Mrs. Sarah B. B. Brinkner, near Warrensburg, and that on the 22d Lieut. J. M. Jewitt, with twenty men, had a skirmish with rebels near the same place, killing four of them. Our loss was one killed and one badly wounded.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General."

From Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, March 29.—The small steamboat running between Rockford and Oregon, on the Rock river, made her first trip this season yesterday. It is proposed to run her regularly this season.

About two o'clock this morning the building occupied by Gregory & Co., as store for furniture, sash doors, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire. Partially insured. The work of an incendiary.

From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, March 29.—Secretary Seward, with a party of friends, arrived here last night at 9 o'clock, and was escorted from the cars to Gen. Shields's headquarters by the 11th Pennsylvania regiment and the 66th Ohio troop of cavalry. This morning, the party, Gen. Shields, Assistant Adjutant-General Strong and Col. Clark, of Gen. Banks's staff, visited the battle ground. All is quiet here.

The Great Gloucester Calamity.

BOSTON, March 29.—The number of Gloucester fishing vessels lost off Georges' Banks in the gale of February 4th, was fifteen, and the number lost February 1st was 4. By the loss of these nineteen vessels, 138 men were drowned, leaving 70 widows and upwards of 127 children to be provided for. Contributions are solicited for them.

Fishing Vessels Lost—138 Men Drowned.

BOSTON, March 29.—The number of Gloucester fishing vessels that were lost off Georges' Bank in the gale of February 1st and 4th, was nineteen. By the loss of these nineteen vessels, one hundred and thirty-eight men were drowned.

Fatal Casualty.

TURNER JUNCTION, Ill., March 29.—The express train going west on the Galena road to-day noon ran over a German at Cottage Hill. He lived but three hours; name unknown.

The Stevens Iron-Clad Battery.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The steamer Naugatuck arrived this morning. She is now lying off Fort McHenry.

THE SIEGE OF ISLAND No. 10.

EXPLORING A PASSAGE.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

U. S. GUNBOAT BENTON, above Island 10, }
March 25th, 1862. }

COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. POPE.

Late on Tuesday night, Col. J. W. Bissell, of the Engineer Regiment which accompanies Gen. Pope's Expedition, and has rendered it service of the utmost importance, arrived here from New Madrid. The distance is only eight miles by river, but as the rebels hold three or four miles of that with their batteries, mounting *nearly a hundred guns*, he was compelled to find a route across the country, through the swamps. He came in a skiff, accompanied by two soldiers, and found the water so deep that he believed one of the bayous above here, extending across the swamps to New Madrid, to be navigable at this high stage of water for our propellers. Yesterday morning, therefore, he started upon one of the tugs to prospect the river, for the purpose of opening an original and direct route to New Madrid. Four of the inevitable journalists who accompany the flotilla went along as historians. The little Intrepid steamed up the river, near the Missouri shore, plunging her nose into the high running waves, and showering the water over everybody who stood on her bows. The white trunks and branches of the sycamores are tufted with rich green mistletoe, and the bursting buds of the cottonwoods begin to wear "the sweet livery of spring."

INVESTIGATIONS AMONG THE BAYOUS.

Five miles up we passed the mouth of one of the bayous; but a bank was thrown across it two or three years ago, and the sediment since deposited by the current has widened it into a broad levee. Two miles further we reached another, in precisely the same condition. We questioned several white men at the plantations along the bank, but though professing to be loyalists, like most Union men in this region, they proved to be great know-nothings. Their dearth of information about the country, within two or three miles of their residences, was really marvelous. The negroes, as usual, were more communicative; they informed us that we had passed the only water-course which could be entered from the river. We returned to it, and found a broad, swift-running current, which turned abruptly from the Mississippi, passed through a cornfield, and disappeared in the woods beyond. The tug was made fast to about an acre of drift logs, which have accumulated at the entrance, for running her into the uncertain channel involved the contingency of sticking her fast in the mud, when a fall in the water would leave her in the midst of the field; and we had no desire to furnish a corncrib for the planter. Col. Bissell explored the slough with his skiff, across the cornfields into the woods, and returned with the report that the soundings revealed only three and a half feet of water. As the propeller draws six, that settled the question for her, though yawls and floatboats can be taken across. Col. Bissell, with his skiff, started through the swamps and bayous for New Madrid (eight miles,) and the tug returned to the fleet.

WHAT GEN. POPE IS DOING.

Ten miles below New Madrid, on the Missouri shore, is Point Pleasant, where Pope has planted a battery, which commands the river. On Tuesday he established a third battery, five miles below Point Pleasant, still on the Missouri shore. As soon as the rebels below saw it, they came up gallantly with three of their gunboats and engaged it. They approached so near that his sharpshooters were enabled to pick off many of them with rifles through the portholes. They poured solid shot, shell, grape and canister upon his works, which mount only two guns, for several hours, but he did not lose a single man. His well-directed shots, however, sunk one of their gunboats and disabled the two others, which went drifting down the stream. Gen. Pope is certainly performing his part admirably.

NECESSITY OF SENDING BOATS TO HIM.

The immediate river communication of the rebels at No. 10 is, therefore, completely cut off. But they have an excellent, dry road, leading from the island across a point of land, on the Tennessee side, to Tiptonville, on this river. Though Tiptonville, by river, is twenty miles below New Madrid, and five below Pope's lower battery, it is only five miles across the land from the island. Should we now succeed in driving the rebels from their fortifications, they would be compelled to leave their heavy guns behind, and probably sink their gunboats and transports; but they could all escape to Tiptonville, and from that point take transports down the river. As indicated above, all Pope's forces are on the Missouri shore. His expedition went overland from Cairo to New Madrid; therefore, he has nothing whatever to cross the river with, not even a skiff. If he can obtain the means of throwing a part of his force over to the Tennessee shore, they can come up in the rear of the rebels at No. 10, cutting off their communication with Tiptonville. They will then be completely surrounded, and must soon succumb.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Shields.

The following was telegraphed to General Shields on Wednesday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
March 26, 1862. }

"BRIGADIER GENERAL SHIELDS: Your two dispatches relative to the brilliant achievement of the forces under your command have been received. While rejoicing at the success of your gallant troops, deep commiseration and sympathy are felt for those who have been victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion; your wounds, as well as your success, prove that Lander's brave division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed, rebels will be routed and pursued.

"To you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, the Department returns thanks.

[Signed.] "EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1862.

Capt. Ericsson, in a private letter to a Senator, says: "We can yet form no correct estimate of the destructive power of the Monitor. The vessel possessed an excess of buoyancy of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, and is therefore capable of sustaining a turret thicker than the present one, with guns carrying quadruple the weight of shot to that employed against the Merrimac." He calls attention to the very light draught of water of the Monitor. "Let us be cautious," he adds, "how we place vessels drawing twenty feet of water to defend our cities."

The Washington *Republican* was in error in stating that the President authorized the construction of the Monitor after the Chief Engineer of the Navy had rejected it. Neither of them ever had anything to do with it.

The Attorney General has decided that the Marshal of the District is entitled to but twenty-one instead of twenty-four cents a day for keeping prisoners awaiting the action of grand juries.

It is not considered safe for visitors to rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac to land until the woods in the vicinity have been scoured for rebel squads.

A train from Manassas Junction reports all quiet.

Mrs. Greenhow and Mrs. Norris, before prisoners, were brought before the Commissioners yesterday, and were recommitted.

The tents of officers and soldiers at Alexandria are now frequently enlivened by the visits of female relatives and friends.

Two contrabands, husband and wife, left a rebel master, forty miles from the Potomac, on Wednesday, and wandered without food till Saturday, when they were taken from Shipping Point by a vessel carrying Fox and other visitors to the deserted batteries.

A party of visitors from Willard's to Manassas were bagged by rebel cavalry. Visitors since are cautious.

A detachment was sent to Fairfax Court House on the report that rebel cavalry dash into that town and steal sutler's stores. The story has no other foundation than thefts by persons unknown.

One Episcopal church certainly, and report says two others, were shut up yesterday and to-day by order of the Secretary of War, for refusing to read Bishop Whittingham's prayer of thanks for Union victories. One secession clergyman finding his vestry Unionists has seceded from the church. Sumner speaks to-morrow on abolition in the district. Dixon and Morrill have yet to speak, and probably some border State senators.

It is hoped the vote will be taken by Tuesday or Wednesday. Every Republican in the Senate will vote aye.

Sumner will to-morrow take the ground that sums paid the master for slaves is for ransom, not for compensation.

Centreville and Manassas are to be mapped out, and every hut and grove indicated.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND FLORIDA.

From Pensacola—Evacuation of Forts McRae and Barrancas—The People of Florida coming to their Senses—A loyal State Government to be Organized.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer Empire City, from Port Royal, has arrived. The following is from the *New South* newspaper of the 22d:

Gen. Sherman visited Jacksonville on the 19th, and was waited on by a committee of citizens, who represented that all in town were Unionists. The rebels, when they left, threatened to hang all who remained.

Guerilla bands were destroying the property of all suspected Unionists, by the orders of rebel General Trapier.

The sentiment of eastern Florida is declared to be loyal. Rebel deserters are numerous. Many are willing to take up arms against the rebel tyranny. Our troops were treated hospitably.

The gunboat Ottawa has been 120 miles up St. John's river, beyond Jacksonville, meeting with no opposition. White flags were displayed and the inhabitants claimed protection.

The steamer St. Mary and yacht America were found sunk, but we are raising them.

Pensacola has been evacuated, including Forts Barrancas and McRea. The troops raised in Florida were ordered off, but refused to go.

Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation to the people of East Florida, saying he came to protect loyal citizens and enable them to resuscitate a State Government. The sole desire of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and laws, and reclaim the revolted States to their allegiance.

At a meeting of loyal citizens of Jacksonville, on the 20th, it was declared that no State has the constitutional right to separate from the United States, and that the act of secession by Florida is void and in conflict with the Constitution, never having been submitted to the people for ratification, and they protested against all acts of the Convention depriving them of their rights as citizens of the United States; the despotism which denied them freedom of speech and the press, and forced contributions of money, labor and enlistments. They recommended a convention to be called forthwith, to organize a State government, and the United States government be requested to keep a sufficient military force to keep order and protect persons and property.

FROM THE GULF.

Probable Attack on New Orleans—Heavy Firing heard at the Passes—Yancey not Captured, etc.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The gunboat Huntsville arrived this evening from Key West, 25th. The Niagara, South Carolina, Mohawk, Water Witch, Warrior, and eight other vessels were there. Heavy firing had been heard at the head of the Mississippi passes, where some of our vessels had gone. Porter's fleet had all left Key West, also several gunboats. An attack on New Orleans was momentarily expected.

An expedition against Apalachicola is contemplated. There is considerable cotton there. The place is defended by 13 guns and 3,000 rebels.

Vessels from Havana report a number of rebel vessels there.

A French man-of-war from Vera Cruz had 27 yellow fever cases aboard.

The rebels captured in the Magnolia report great preparations at New Orleans to resist the attack. Several gunboats were building. Martial law is soon to be proclaimed.

There is no truth in the reported capture of Yancey. He engaged a passage on the captured schooner Mallory, but afterwards changed to schooner Break-o'-day.

The Huntsville brings a lot of cotton.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Federals in Possession of Beaufort—Fort Macon still Occupied by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—The steamer Suwanee has arrived from Newbern. Burnside has taken possession of Beaufort. There was no show of resistance by the rebels, and no property was burned. Fort Macon is still occupied by about 500 rebels, but they were entirely cut off from all communication with their friends, and must soon surrender.

From Washington.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following, dated March 29, is received. The telegraph lines are completed to Warrenton Junction.

Last night five cannon, buried by the rebels, one mile and a half beyond Manassas Junction, were found. It appears that the caissons containing them broke down, and the rebels buried them near the track. Three of them are iron and two brass.

A freight train returning from Manassas to Alexandria last night, found several rails placed across the track near Fairfax station, evidently placed there by secessionist. A number live in the vicinity who make no secret of their disloyalty.

From Island No. 10.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The army correspondent of the *Republican* writing under date of Cairo 29th, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the rebels opposing from a new battery, mounted, it is supposed, with 128-pounders. The enemy could be seen cutting away the trees and rapidly pushing forward other means of defense. They seem to have no idea of evacuating at present, and are daily getting more cannon in position.

Word reached the fleet last night that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, had appeared below Point Pleasant, but as Gen. Pope's batteries extend almost in a continuous line for fifteen miles, it is not believed that they can force a passage.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, March 30.—No news from any quarter. Fracases have been frequent in Cairo to-day—one resulting in the death of a Mr. Joeb, saloon keeper, at the hand of John Highland. The latter went to the saloon of Mr. Joeb, to settle a quarrel with one of the employes. Mr. Joeb ordered him out and followed him to the sidewalk, when Highland drew a bowie knife and stabbed him to the heart. The act was witnessed by a score of people. Highland is under arrest.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

What the French think of our Successes.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer New York, from Southampton, 19th, arrived to-night.

The late Federal successes caused a belief among French merchants that peaceful arrangements would shortly be made. The effect in manufacturing districts is favorable. Rentes declined to [illegible].

GREECE.—The insurgents at Syra proclaimed Victor Emanuel's second son King of Greece. The Grecian royal troops had taken all exterior fortifications at Nauplia.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—American securities firm. Flour dull. Wheat active. Corn, tendency upward, at 29s. 6d.@30s. Bacon active. Lard firm, and upward. Sugar steady and quiet. Consols, 93¼@93½ for money and account. Newspapers report flour difficult sale, at 6d lower.

From Manassas.

MANASSAS, March 29.—At a skirmish at Rappahannock bridge last evening, Capt. Clark's Battery, Fourth Artillery, shelled the rebels with great precision. The enemy left in their haste a number of cars loaded with grain and forage. A rebel lieutenant and four privates were captured. Six men of the New York 66th were captured by the rebels yesterday.

Heavy firing is heard at intervals in front.

A bottle of strychnine was found among the forage abandoned in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. The horse of Lieut. King, Fourth Artillery, was poisoned.

A secret meeting of the secessionists was held at Fairfax Court House last Wednesday. Several soldiers have been killed in that vicinity by rebel sympathizers.

From Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis, says that Gen. Buell has assumed command of our forces, and at latest advices was within fifteen miles of Beauregard at Corinth, Miss.

Morgan's rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville road on Friday. Col. Curran Pope of Kentucky was taken prisoner, with a few other Federal officers. The locomotive was run into a ditch and the cars destroyed.

Parson Brownlow is expected.

The Nashville Reported Still at Beaufort.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The transport New York arrived from Newbern 26th, Hatteras 28th. The Nashville is reported still at Beaufort.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman of respectable fortune, pleasing address and cultivated mind, but naturally diffident, desires to correspond with an appreciative young lady with a view to matrimony. Please address ERASTUS MORRIS, Lyons, Iowa. mh31-n929-1t

$30 PER MONTH.—Wanted Agents at a salary of from thirty to fifty dollars per month, with all reasonable traveling and other expenses. For particulars address H. HARVEY, Springfield, Ill. mh31-n930-6t

FOR SALE.—A Bryant, Bell and Stratton Scholarship. Address "H," Box 6143. mh31-n937-3t

FOR SALE.—4 small houses on leased ground will be sold cheap for cash, or will be traded for dry goods, Groceries, hardware or Boots and Shoes. Each house contains 4 rooms; situated on 4th avenue between Polk and Taylor streets. Apply to Robt. Phillips, 252 South Clark st. mh31-n930-3t

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—A six horse power portable steam engine at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at 54 West Washington street, or address P. O. Box 3363. mh31-n932-3t

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh31-n926-3t

SECOND HAND SAFES—One at $35 and one at $60, good as new, for sale by mh31-n948-1w F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which for BEAUTY OF FINISH excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver plated handles and powder proof locks. Prices—$50, $65, $70, $80 and upwards. For sale by mh31-n949-1w F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

TO MILL OWNERS—WANTED To Rent—A Custom Mill with water power, two or three run of stone, in a good location, by a practical miller. Address "Miller" at this office. mh31-n930-4t

FOUND—A JEWEL—Which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call on J. F. REED, Office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15 Court House. mh31-n967-1t

TO RENT.—Large Cellar Room of Brick Building No. 160 State street. Also, Brick Stable in rear of same building, containing five stalls and carriage and harness rooms. Inquire at the Grocery Store No. 160 State street. mh31-n922-3t

TWO LOFTS WANTED on South Water or Lake street, at a low rent. Address P. O. Box 3363. mh31-n935-3t

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a good two story House and Lot, 25x125 feet, west of Union Park. The House contains ten rooms, besides closets, bath room and good water, both hard and soft, shade trees set out, good barn and other outhouses—all in good order. Will be sold, for cash, cheaper than anything in the city. Inquire of THOS CARBINE, Real Estate Agent, 100 Randolph street, up-stairs. mh31-n918-1w

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 220 and 222 South Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate. mh31-n936-3t

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—I have orders for four or five good city residences, either on Wabash or Michigan avenues, North Division east of Clark, or at Union Park. Prices from $3,000 to $10,000. All property placed in my hands will be sold privately if at all, and will not be hawked about the streets. Information respecting the value of Real Estate can be obtained at my office free of charge. S. H. CUMMINGS, No. 128 S. Clark st. mh31-n911-3t

WHO WANTS TO RENT TO A GOOD TENANT A
LOFT,
With privilege of Show Window on First Floor,
AND A GOOD CELLAR?

Any party having either Lofts or Cellars to rent at a low figure, suitable for wholesale trade, (location no particular object), will address "RENT," Tribune Office, stating location and price per year. mh29-n874-3tnet

NOTICE.—Ten Dollars Reward.—Strayed from my premises, No. 98 North Peoria st. on the 23d inst., a small sized Cream Colored pony, with light colored mane and tail. Any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of said Pony, shall receive the above reward. mh31-n902-3t JAMES MCLAUGHLIN.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water Street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. D. STEVENS.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS and GENERAL CONVEYANCER for EVERY State and Territory in the United States. Also, Notary Public, Marine and Note Protester. ☞ Passports obtained. PHILIP A. HOYNE, Custom House and Post Office Building, (U. S. Commissioner's Room.) [illegible]

T. KINGSFORD & SON, PURE OSWEGO STARCH, Extra Refined, Silver Gloss and Pulverized Corn. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers. [illegible]

J. F. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE.
CLARKSON & TREE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
No. 5 Portland Block.
[illegible]

STEP-LADDERS	SKIRT-BOARDS,
CLOTHES-HORSES	CUTTING BOARDS,
WASH BENCHES	BOSOM-BOARDS,
IRONING-TABLES	BREAD-BOARDS,
BUTLERS'-TRAYS	MEAT-BOARDS.
&c. &c.	&c.

Wholesale and Retail, by
E. K. W. BLAKE, 152 Washington-st.
The ONLY Agent in Cook County for
CHAM'S PATENT FOLDING FURNITURE.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

78 LAKE STREET.—
GRAVES & IRVINE
Are offering for Cash,
HOOP SKIRTS
At manufacturers prices;
RUBBER ROUND COMBS
By the gross, at the Agents price in New York; and have a full line of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS,
GILT AND OTHER BUTTONS,
Skirt Braids, Pins, Needles, Crochett Braids, Hair Nets, &c. &c., including a large assortment of
Yankee Notions.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake street.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE.
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses;
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones.
At wholesale and retail. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE BY
THOS. B. BRYAN,
BRYAN HALL
Real Estate, Fire and Life Ins. Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS.
House and lot on Rush st near Huron.
House and lot on Huron st near Dearborn.
House and lot on Ontario st near Pine.
House and lot on Lasalle st near Oak.
House and lot on Rush st near Ohio.
House and lot on Whitney st near Pine.
House and lot on Division st near Wells.
House and lot on Hinsdale st near Wells.
House and lot on Wabash av near Adams st.
House and lot on Buffalo st near Jackson.
House and lot on Michigan av near Monterey st.
House and lot on Wabash av near Ringold.
House and lot on Edina Place near Polk st.
House and lot on Monterey st near Michigan av.
House and lot on Washington st near Union Park.
House and lot on Lake st near Morgan.
House and lot on Morgan st near Hubbard.
House and lot on Jefferson st near Monroe.
House and lot corner of Ada and Prairie sts.

SOUTH SIDE.
50x180 ft on Madison st near Clark.
24x180 ft on Lake st near Wabash av.
[illegible] ft on Clark st near Harrison.
[illegible] ft on Van Buren st near Clark.
[illegible] ft on Michigan av near Ringold.
100x119 ft cor. Wabash av and Ringold Place.
[illegible] feet on Michigan av near Ringold Place.
[illegible] ft on Michigan av near Buena Vista Place.
[illegible] ft corner of Clark and Liberty sts.
[illegible] ft on Wabash av near North st.
[illegible] ft on Wabash av near Liberty st.
[illegible] ft on State st near Spring.

NORTH SIDE.
[illegible] from cor. of Clark and Superior sts.
[illegible] ft on Huron st near Dearborn.
[illegible] feet on Pine st near Chicago av.
[illegible] ft on Pine st near White.
[illegible] ft on Illinois st near Market.

WEST SIDE.
[illegible] ft on Clinton st near Washington.
[illegible] ft on Washington st, just west of Union Park.
[illegible] ft on Elizabeth st near Washington.
[illegible] ft on Park av near Hoyne st.
[illegible] ft on Canal st, corner of Taylor.
[illegible] ft on Prairie st near Elizabeth.
[illegible] ft on Polk st near Halsted.
3 acres, corner of Harrison and Hooker sts.

RIVER LOT—[illegible] feet on the South Branch, all docked and ready for use—good depth. Price $[illegible].

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—Superb Suburban Residences, accessible by car, can be purchased or exchanged for city property.

GARDENING LOTS—20 acres adjoining Chittenden Station will be sold in acre lots or in a body.

NOW OPENING
LARGE LOTS OF
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars,
CORSETS! HOOP SKIRTS!
Hosiery, Gloves and
Under Garments, Trimmings, &c.
ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.
To our SKIRTS and CORSETS we particularly request the attention of the Ladies.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING,
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
118 Randolph street.

CARD.
DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,
Physicians for Diseases of the
Throat, Lungs & Heart.
Office in Chicago, 124 Clark street, }
Office in New York, 57 East Twelfth street, }
Hours for Consultation from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTE.—The office in Chicago is under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Drs. R. & J. Hunter have for many years devoted their whole attention to affections of the Respiratory Organs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption &c. The systematic treatment of these diseases by inhaling the medicines prescribed directly into the lungs, and otherwise treating the affected parts by local applications, was initiated by them. Their extensive practice and success, therefore, have given them an experience unequalled in their speciality.

Those who are unable to visit Chicago, and are yet desirous of consulting, can do so by letter.

AGENCY FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.—T. S. Fitch, Chicago, Ill. Nathaniel Wilson, (late Clerk of Land and Judiciary Appeals, Department of the Interior) Washington, D.C.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the Federal Courts, and to the collection of claims against the Government in all its Departments. Applications for Pensions and Bounty Money, Indemnity claims for horses taken or lost in the service, and demands for arrears of pay, will be carefully prepared and energetically urged. Questions of Title connected with the Public Lands and Suspended Accounts of Public Officers will receive prompt and competent attention. Address T. S. FITCH, Chicago, Ills. Office—No. 5 Larmon Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets.
REFER TO—Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, Hon. W. C. Goudy, Hon. H. L. Rucker, Messrs. Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, John R. Turner, Esq., Col. D. Cameron, Jr., Story & Worden, J. W. Sheahan, Esq., Wm. Bross, J. L. Scripps.

STOCKHOLDERS—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of APRIL; after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization.
By order W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
☞ Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the
10th of April Proximo,
on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to-wit:
"Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the assignment of such Stock to persons as may be designated for that purpose, by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of Stock in the new Corporation, in
Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each,
with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."
The Assignment Books will be opened on the 15th proximo. By order
W. H. BARNES.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago,
20,000 Patent Scouring Bricks,
In Hhds. and Cases.
Direct from the manufacturers,—BROWNE & CO. Bridgewater, England—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
13 Lasalle street.

EDGE TOOLS, HAMMERS, &c, of the well know stamp of
C. HAMMOND.
Orders for the above goods in all their variety executed with dispatch by C. HAMMOND & SON, 328 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

58 BARRELS APPLES.—This day received from Quincy, Wine Saps, Greenings, and a few
CHOICE SWEET APPLES.
They are in large barrels, and pressed in the packing. Call at 56 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for sale cheap. Enquire at No. [illegible] South Clark street, or address Post Office Box [illegible].

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Horse Power Engine and Boiler for sale or trade cheap. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, corner of Canal and West Water streets. T. M. AVERY.

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. [illegible] BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.—The elegant House No. [illegible] Rush street, the present residence of D. Beckwith, Esq. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, at the corner of Halsted and [illegible] streets [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Brick Building and sixteen years ground lease of the premises [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had by applying at No. [illegible] Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—20 Blacksmiths, immediately, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. KEITH & SNELL, Aurora, March 28, 1862.

WANTED—$1,500.00.—Partnership wanted by a worthy and reliable man in some lucrative business, or will make advances on property for a [illegible]. Address, by [illegible], to C. H. [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a good Improved farm, on Railroad, [illegible] miles from Chicago, [illegible] for good improved City property. Apply to [illegible], No. 9 Kingsbury Block.

WANTED—A situation in some Mercantile business, by a young unmarried man of good moral character [illegible] Address T. [illegible], Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk, Salesman, Book-keeper or Correspondent, in the English, French or German languages, by a man of 25 years of age. [illegible] good and permanent situation. Address [illegible], Tribune Office.

WANTED—Employment by a first rate Penman and good Accountant, [illegible] Address "Dr. B.," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. [illegible] GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—By the 1st of May, a small, pleasant Cottage (furnished or unfurnished) on the North Side, [illegible]

WANTED—A House north of Van Buren and east of State street. Moderate rent. Inquire at 56 Lake street.

WANTED—A healthy woman as Wet Nurse. Call at No. [illegible] South [illegible] street, corner of Monroe.

WANTED—Twenty-five or thirty intelligent and careful drivers. CHICAGO ICE COMPANY, No. 3 Custom House Place.

WANTED—An industrious young man of steady habits, desires employment in city or country. [illegible] "Bay State," Box [illegible], stating real name, business and terms.

WANTED—A practical Shoe and Boot Maker, to whom steady employment by the piece will be given; one that thoroughly understands the business and requirements of a country trade. [illegible] address "S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A nice convenient House by May 1st, located in the South or West Division [illegible] Address, for one week, "J. H.," at this office or Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—As early as possible, before May 1st, in a desirable part of the City, in a private family where there are no other boarders, a pleasant and neatly furnished suite of rooms with board for a gentleman, wife and one child, two years and six months old, or a part or the whole of a furnished house without board. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—To rent from the first of May, a Furnished House in a respectable locality. Unexceptionable references given. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing P. O. Box No. 1143.

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address G. R., at this office.

WANTED—An unmarried man, who thoroughly understands the business, to take charge of a Stock Farm. Address ROCKWELL & CO., La Salle, Ill., giving references as to qualifications.

WANTED—To rent immediately or by the 1st of May, by a careful, prompt tenant, a neat, pleasantly situated Cottage, containing about eight rooms, on the West Side. [illegible] location and terms, Post Office Box 1987.

WANTED—Board in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. South Side, east of State street, preferred. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—DRUG STORE.—The subscriber desires to purchase a Drug stock in some good location. [illegible] "CASH," care of Messrs. Ellis & Jones, Sheboygan, Wis.

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. [illegible] per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box [illegible], enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,
171 Washington street, near Lasalle,
Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. [illegible] South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box [illegible]. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.
A GOOD HOUSE,
By a Good Tenant—Handy to business.
Address, Box 1985.

WANTED! WANTED!!
WANTED!!!
500 Agents Wanted,
MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new
THE
FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE
Retails for 50 cents.
PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold. Retails for 25 cents.
Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties, 50 cts.; colored in States, 30 cts.
Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts.
All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars.
H. H. LANDON, Agent.
120 Lake street, first stairs, Chicago.
Sole agents for L. Prang & Co.'s Card Portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. [illegible]
Post Office Box 4682.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $[illegible] net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or for samples of marked lines, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

$500 I AM IN WANT OF A smart business young man for one year, having $500 to loan for that time, for which full interest and wages can be had. Apply at once, care Tribune Office. No married man need apply. PRODUCE HOUSE.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation by the advertiser, who is thoroughly versed in Book-Keeping, and has had considerable experience in the routine of an office. Address "J. B." Post Office Box 2177.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 6 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street.

TO RENT—The new stone-front, three story and basement, first class Dwelling, with all modern improvements, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue. The owner might board in the house if desired by the party renting. Inquire of W. H. MALLORY, No. [illegible] Lake street, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT.—A two story Frame House, in the West Division near Union Park. It contains nine rooms besides kitchen and closets. [illegible] Apply to T. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 17, Rice's Building, No. 77 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

TO RENT.—The stone front three story first class dwelling with adjoining grounds, No. [illegible] North Lasalle street, with or without furniture. [illegible] T. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall, Insurance and Real Estate Office.

TO RENT—From April 1st, a lot on the South Branch, at Polk street bridge, [illegible] WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO'S ice office, [illegible] Dearborn street.

TO RENT—In the West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrave Terrace, Hoy street, West Division, [illegible] Apply to J. F. NORTON, [illegible] Washington street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly filled. [illegible] No. 88 Clark street.

TO RENT—Brick Stores No. 48, [illegible] GEORGE FOSTER, [illegible] South Water street.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling [illegible] Apply to S. H. THOMPSON, [illegible] South Water street.

TO RENT—The Cottage House [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

ARTY SCHEMES AND SECESSION HOPES.

It is a mean thing to strike a man when is down, and no one but a coward in-sults the weak and defenseless. For a eat and powerful nation to oppress and spoil a small and feeble one, moves the dignation of the world; and all men de-nunce as treacherous and shameful in any overnment, crafty or bold attempts to gain due advantage from the misfortunes or in-rnal divisions of another people. Any fort to impose humiliating concessions demand and enforce in the time of great ial and danger, what it dare not claim of nation in its more prosperous times, shows e spirit of a craven and the heart of a rant. When England took advantage of r civil dissensions and attending feeble-, to dictate to us with haughty and erbearing temper, her conduct was amped with condemnation by the whole vilized world; and we ourselves could t find language in which to characterize r meanness and perfidy.

If it be thus atrocious in a foreign nation seek to aggrandize itself and humiliate weaken us by means of our misfortunes d in the day of our greatest trials, hat is to be thought of the men or the rty in our own midst who are pursuing e same course? what language can fitly press our sense of their treachery and gradation? And yet it is a most mourn-l fact that we have men among us who ould not have this war end so long as it its money in their purses or secures them od offices with fat salaries. We have ighbors who set the triumph of their rty so high that they would not have the bellion crushed if that event should give litical power to their opponents; and so ng as they think that the protection and fense of Slavery is essential to the suc-s of their party schemes and their hold power, they find Slavery right, benefi-nt and divine, and assail and revile all vers of justice and freedom as traitors and natics.

There are men who hope that the losses d sacrifices of this war will soon become great and grievous that the people will andon the cause of justice and freedom, d submit to any concession or compro-ise which promises relief from intolerable rdens. There are demagogues and litical schemers who are to-day orking with all their powers of head d hand to prevent the rebellion ing too summarily crushed, or slavery ing too quickly extinguished; who hope at the war may be dragged along with enormous expense, the ranks of the ar-y be thinned by disease and death; com-aint, dissension, and heavy burdens final-paralyze and destroy the strength of e Union; and then an Administration of eir own choice can be imposed upon the tion, they themselves have power and ace, rebellion be forgotten or pardoned, d secession return again to seize the ighty power of the whole United States, d wield it for the benefit of slavery. What is to be thought of the men who ve laid out this scheme, and who are at ork now on their plans, getting into train-g their adherents, subsidising a venal ess, controlling corrupt and ambitious ptains and generals, and hoping to turn the sufferings, and struggles, and losses their country into the instruments and eans of gratifying their own vile am-ion! After having the legislation d policy of the Government shaped ring its whole existence by the ughty and domineering spirit of slavery d secession; after being plunged into bloody civil war by the same selfish, cked and arrogant class, if a certain par-North can have its way, we are to come t of this period of affliction and disaster, th the great lesson beaten and whipped to us, that we must suffer long and be nd to traitors and rebels; that we must ar and forbear with secession; that we ist seek in all ways to help the infirmi-s, clothe the nakedness, forgive the faults d believe in the goodness of slavery; at it is a Divine institution, and its days e to be long in the land; that it always s ruled this country, and there are those o mean it always shall; and that the oner we see the hand of Providence in it, d submit, the better for us.

There are men who hope by a judicious d masterly use of the misfortunes of the untry, its disasters and afflictions, to bring out these great results, and achieve vast d enduring power and emoluments for emselves. All such are more sunken in eanness and treason than can be told; but at would be the character and worth of e people who let them succeed? Are we and capable of self-government, or are not?

IT IS TIME IT SHOULD CEASE.

It is time the Anti-Slavery agitation ould cease. It has long enough existed d there should be an end thereof. For re than half a century the discussion s been in progress. It has had its share every national question, has cost us un-d millions in legislation, has wasted our asures and lowered the standard of orality in the nation. It has made and made public men. It has mingled with ery question that has had to do with our me and foreign policy. It is quite time should cease. The above paragraphs ll bear transplanting into the lumns of journals that have found other evil in this country or age but ti-slavery agitation. It is their doctrine a nutshell. It is all they ask. It is the t us alone" policy of the rebels, the ace principle of men who have no con-ence for a great national wrong, no sense the monster evil which makes black men operty, and calls woman-whipping and ildren-selling sacred and divine. These all imploring that the anti-slavery itation should cease.

But we differ from these in our reasons y there should be an end of this discus-n. There should be an end of the anti-very discussion because right-thinking n who are lovers of their country should sider the question settled, and that after air test for two generations past, Slavery had its trial, its day, and the end has me. There was a time, when, in the aceful condition of the country, the great-quity sheltered itself under guarantees knowledged and immunities claimed. rginia settled down to negro-breeding. e States further south and along the lf bought the black dilution of the best od of the Old Dominion, and under the nstitution claimed exemption from at-k or interference. The bondmen were irs, body and soul. The former was to lize the utmost profit to the master, and condition of the latter was not to be de the concern or care of societies for amelioration of the condition of the athen at home, since the interests of rice d cotton would not brook the tillage of African mind, and moral instincts and s could only be cultivated at the e of the master.

Slavery has had a fair trial. The efforts would be disorganizers and disturbers the peace of the nation were scrupu-sly kept back from interference with the rine institution. Whatever may be said Garrison, and Phillips, and Quincy, the st careful examination cannot discover n one poor village caucus, where they d influence or chose to exert it even in selection of a pound-keeper. Not even Worcester county, Massachusetts, did y do more directly to affect the expres-n of the ballot-box than in the very art of Whippy Swamp. The very men, ose hatred of slavery and oppression sed them to become a distinct class in community where they dwelt, held of from voting. Slavery had a fair trial the control of the Government, and n it fell it owed its fate to its own ad-ates. It came to grief in the house of friends. It was Toombs and not Garri-son, Davis and not Phillips, Stephens and not Edmund Quincy, that threw the demon in the very path of the National Government, and left the people no alternative but the extinction of Slavery or the death of our experiment of Self-Government.

It is time that Anti-Slavery agitation should cease, because it is time that the currents should all set in the direction of removing and forever laying at rest the whole question. The canvass is over, the election is past and the issue gained. Slavery is dead. All that remains is the rite of burial and the resumption of national prosperity in its old channels freed from what has been ever a curse or a blight. The question is a simple one. The slaveholders are in rebellion against the Government. Their movement, their monstrous attempt does not include one man North or South, nor one journal, whether it be the Chicago *Times* or Charleston *Mercury* that is not a lover of slavery. No one sympathizes with the movement that is not an admirer of the institution that puts the image of God on the auction block and sells womanhood in the market of lust. Can there be a doubt which must go down when it is Slavery against the Union? To doubt would belong to those who love Slavery better than the Union. It is true, then, that agitation should cease, that honest minded men should be ranged on the same side with the alacrity with which our volunteers sprang into line when it was Washington in danger and Cairo to be occupied. Agitation should cease because doubt should cease. There are not room for two opinions. It must be "all slave or all free." Can there be an honest doubt which should triumph, freedom or slavery, the institution that elevates all races, or that which selects a chosen few from a favored race and leaves the rest poor whites, and black slaves?

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

There is an English view which looks at our national question only through the medium of Manchester and Birmingham. There is another tinged with British jealousy, and old time prejudices on the side of aristocracy, which cannot brook the world acknowledged success of a Government by the people. There is a British view that looks across the Atlantic upon our national struggle freed from the partisan feelings that distract judgment on this side of the water, sees the great issues as they are, sets Right and Wrong over against each other, discerns the real merits of the grapple between Liberty and Oppression, and prays and hopes for the triumph of the former and the total defeat and extinction of the latter. In another column of this issue we present a letter from an Englishman of this class, a gentleman of culture and attainments, the publication of whose name would lend force to his arguments. What he writes us of the opinions of the British press and people is made up from excellent opportunities for observation, strengthened and enhanced by mental and moral powers and sympathies. He gives us the view of the English people, aside from purely commercial views and selfish political scheming, and his letter will be read with interest and the attention it demands. In a private letter accompanying the communication we print he says: "So long as I care for anything on earth, I shall care for the fortunes of the United States. But it adds gloom to my shadowy eventide of life to see the gulf widening between Old England and New England, and that, too, when I, among many, and some in high places, hoped the gulf would close up, the North once delivered from bondage to the accursed mischief-making of the South." Let our Americans be assured that the eyes of enlightened England and all Europe are upon us in this conflict; and as we bear ourselves either with fidelity to the great principles of Human Justice, or in subservience to the Slave Power, we shall be exalted or stand condemned among nations.

War Sentiment at Belleville, Ill.

At the opening of the Circuit Court, (Judge Gillespie) at Belleville, Ill., on Monday, it was proposed that the jurors and counsel take a voluntary oath of allegiance. The jurors objected, wishing to have the fugitive slave law and the rights of the South included in the oath. Hereupon the other members of the jury wished to be excused from the panel, and a debate sprung up between Messrs. Kœrner, Reynolds, Niles, Underwood, and the presiding judge. Underwood defended the three objecting jurymen; Gov. Kœrner pitched into him and denounced such weak-kneed patriotism; Col. Niles hoped the usual oath would be taken by all; and Gov. Reynolds wanted the discussion stopped, as out of place in a court of justice. Finally the court administered the usual oath, the entire bar and audience rising to their feet and joining—*with a few exceptions!*

On Saturday evening last week, Rev. W. F. Boyakin, chaplain of the 30th (Fouke's) regiment, gave an address at Belleville in which he said that as a native of the South and a believer in slavery, he had early expressed his sympathies with the rebellion, and only accepted the tendered chaplaincy as a non-combatant. But he had seen the hideousness of the strife, and he returned now to tell his old friends that the rebellion must be crushed out, if it took the last dollar they had, and their last son. He added that, while he hoped that the rebellion might be put down without the necessity of disturbing any right which States had previously exercised, yet if it become necessary, in order to suppress the rebellion, to knock out the brains of slavery, then knock out its brains. This declaration was uttered with an energy that told how deeply the soul entered into it.

☞ The more we learn of the battle of Winchester the more we become convinced of the gallantly and the resistless valor of the troops of Ohio, Pennsylvania and the West, to whom the victory was due. General Banks, who happened at the time to be on his way to Washington, returned the moment he heard of the battle, and appears to have followed up the routed rebels without the least delay, thus adding immensely to their demoralization. He found their route strewed with bodies of the dead and wounded. What is more remarkable, this battle on the Potomac was won by troops that have not participated in the great reviews.

☞ General appearances hardly indicate a probability that any portion of Gen. Buell's army will meet the rebels in force anywhere between Nashville and the Gulf. It is positively known that the aggregate strength of the rebel forces stationed at various points in Northern Alabama, does not exceed ten thousand; hence it is hardly possible that they will venture to oppose the advance of the "Yankees" moving against them. It is deemed more probable that the rebels will concentrate all their available forces in Western Tennessee, for the defense of Memphis and the lower Mississippi.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat* remarks that the passenger traffic on the New York Central is largely on the increase, and is already nearly double what it was at any time during the winter. The indications are that the passenger traffic on the leading railroad lines the coming summer will much exceed that of past years. The movements of troops and military men will help largely to swell the aggregate. The present will undoubtedly be a prosperous year for railroads, owing to the vast amount of freights to go forward. When the freighting business is active, passenger travel is always largely increased.

☞ Four miles west of Alexandria, near the former headquarters of Gen. Franklin, a commodious house, on what is called Seminary Square, has been taken possession of for the quarters of Gen. McClellan. Painters and whitewashers were busy putting the premises in order, and to the ladies of the staff has been entrusted the fitting up of the place, more to their own satisfaction than that of the late occupants of the house summarily dispossessed. The locality overlooks a wide expanse of country, and some of the finest tracts for military reviews on the Potomac.

☞ One Peter W. Nowels, who had bought a farm in Hancock county, Ill., was arrested in Davenport, Iowa, on the 25th, for the robbery of the county treasury at Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, of $6,650, early in January. He had paid for the farm in money that was identified.

☞ Adjutant General Baker of Iowa repeats his order that recruiting agents of other States shall cease to canvass within his military jurisdiction.

Interesting from the South.

NEW ORLEANS AND ITS DEFENSES.

UNION SENTIMENT IN THE CITY.

YANCEY'S SAFE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Matters at Memphis and on the River.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, March 28, 1862.

A flying visit made to Cairo in the tedious interim of the siege has placed me in possession of some interesting facts relative to the Mississippi river country between Island No. 10 and New Orleans, as well as the condition of the Southern popular mind relative to the rebellion and its future prosecution. In lieu, therefore, of the monotonous descriptions of mortar practice and the movements of the fleet at this point, I shall devote this letter largely to the former topic. My information is derived from a source I deem thoroughly authentic, being the result of a conversation with a Chicago man of old acquaintance, who has spent the last three years in Texas, New Orleans and Memphis, and whose opportunities for acquiring information have been peculiar. He is now upon a visit to Commodore Foote, whom he will undoubtedly furnish with valuable information relative to the exact condition of the enemy and his resources at the more important river towns. I do not give the name of the man for the obvious reason that as our papers reach Memphis regularly, it would compromise good Union men who aided in his escape to the North.

THE GUN BOATS.

My informant left New Orleans three weeks ago. At that time the citizens were expecting an attack of the Federalists daily, the result of which would be a sure success to our arms, as the defenses of the city are unimportant, comprising only two or three forts, mounting seven guns in all, and of small calibre. Seven gunboats were in process of construction, three to be plated with boiler iron, and four with railroad iron. The boiler plated boats were by no means formidable, and could not for a moment withstand an attack of our gunboats, but the railroad plated ones were very long, sharp and fast, and although vulnerable in many places, still were possessed of great strength and might prove formidable opponents to our fleet.

UNION FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.

There are a large number of Union men even in New Orleans, more especially in the heavy business circles, among merchants who have sagacity enough to see the direction in which their interests lie. The French Creole population almost unanimously entertain strong Union sentiments, and were it not for the native pride and strong influence attaching to the name of Beauregard, the Louisiana regiments would be entirely destitute of French soldiers. Many of the citizens who are of Northern nativity, and others who are attached to the North by business interests or consanguineal relations, are also sincere in their professions of allegiance, and only await the proper opportunity to prove their devotion by their actions. It is only your native born Southerner, the owner of a sugar plantation or cotton estate and a gang of slaves, who indulges in a bombastic and ridiculous State pride, and swears by Jeff. Davis as the only true prophet, who really is a secessionist at heart. But even this class of people are disheartened by the late Federal victories and now see no path to an ultimate success. They keep up the cry, "repel the tyrant and his minions from our sacred soil," and coolly talk of annihilation as the price of Northern conquest. Pride is the great motor which is used to keep up the interest of their troops. Woman's influence in the South is perhaps more potent than in the North, at least for evil, and an unrestricted use is therefore made of it. It is through woman that the strongest appeals are made to the soldiery; woman's smile is to reward them upon their return, flushed with victory; woman's eyes are to watch over them on the field and in the camp; woman's charms are to be reserved for those who go forth to the battle, and denied to those who stay at home. Generals, instead of addressing the soldiers direct, address the women, urging them to use their influence. Pride and vanity, the leading characteristics of the Southron, are thus strongly appealed to, and women and whisky collaterally lend their powerful aid to foster these characteristics. The ignorant mass of the Southern people, removed several degrees even below the slave, know nothing of the progress of the war. Their defeats are either falsified into victories, or so stripped of their unfavorable surroundings that they appear as mere skirmishes.

NO CONFIDENCE.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary, a sad lack of confidence has arisen. Little faith is reposed in the military talent of Jeff. Davis; Pillow is represented as lacking in the elements composing a competent general; Floyd is everywhere denounced as an arrant knave and coward. People have no confidence in each other. Secret organizations exist, ostensibly for intellectual purposes, really for political. A secret system of espionage, approximating to that of the French Revolution, is being established, and spies infest the bar room, the hotel and the theatre. There is no confidence financially, and all business is conducted upon a compulsory unlimited credit system. Specie is hoarded up in old vaults or old stockings; at any rate, it has suddenly disappeared from sight, and even in New Orleans, where there has always been a surplus of coin, cannot be found. In its place the Confederate scrips, bits of pasteboard and brass checks, each good for five or ten cents, as the case may be, are in circulation. The trash was originally quoted at two per cent premium, but is now worth simply the cost price of the paper. Men who are purchasing pay it out with the utmost willingness. Those who are selling prefer to grant unlimited time rather than touch it. The refusal to take it, however, involves treason to the Confederacy, and the unlucky merchant runs the risk of being reported to the military authorities and court martialed for disloyalty.

THE FOUNDRIES.

The manufacturing business of New Orleans is dead. The foundries, among them the Algiers, find a little to do in connection with the war, such as the manufacture of plates for gunboats, and casting of cannon. Iron is scarce, and were it plenty, the wretched character of the cannon cast at these foundries would soon necessitate their closing up business, in this direction at least.

There is evidently something rotten in Denmark. Every man stands suspiciously eyeing his neighbor. The politician doubts the soldier, the soldier doubts the civilian, and the civilian doubts everybody, but is forced to keep quiet. The only instances of freedom of speech my informant heard, were at New Orleans and at Memphis. In a former case, a drunken man in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel intimated that Secession was about "played out," and that he was a good Union man. The remark did not seem to create much sensation, possibly because the author of it was not in a condition to realize what he was saying. There has been a time, however, when intoxication would not have been an excuse for the remark, and the bowie knife or pistol alone could have made reparation.

The second instance was at Memphis, and the bold utterer of dissatisfaction none other than Mrs. Buckner, who is too well known in fashionable Chicago circles to need any description from me. The incident took place shortly after the first reconnoissance from Cairo to Columbus. It will be remembered by your readers that Mrs. B., in company with two or three other wives of secession officers who were "pining in Northern dungeons," came aboard our gunboat under flag of truce, and started for the North to minister to their husbands who came to grief at Donelson. They never went further than Cairo, however, and were sent back to Columbus upon General Halleck's order. About two weeks since, a large party were gathered in the parlors of the Gayoso House at Memphis, composed largely of leading military rebels and other male and female traitors of prominence. The conversation turned upon the refusal to allow Mrs. Buckner transportation to Fort Warren. Mrs. B. made an angry reply to the effect that the refusal was "unchivalric and ungenerous." Shortly after, the conduct of Pillow, Floyd and Buckner, at Donelson, was brought up in comparison, when Mrs. Buckner broke out into the most furious invective against the two former, and so far carried her tirade that it created a decided sensation. Her attack upon Floyd was simply the repetition of common talk; upon Pillow, it was in sympathy with her husband, between whom there is a bitter feud.

YANCEY.

Yancey, the great southern What Is It, has not been captured, as I see reported by telegraph. He has arrived safely at New Orleans and was serenaded upon his arrival. He replied in a brief speech in which he assured his friends of the Crescent City that he was satisfied they could not expect intervention upon the part of England, and that the cheerful prospect was left them of fighting it out single handed. He remained in New Orleans but a few days and then left for Richmond to consult and make a report of his pleasant sociable with the fishmongers of London, to Jeff. Davis.

UP THE RIVER.

Between New Orleans and Memphis there are few, if any, fortifications. Orders have been issued by the rebel War Department to fortify the mouth of the Red river, Helena, Napoleon, Vicksburg, and Natchez, but it is doubtful if all the Southern factories can turn out sufficient ordnance to meet the order. They are forced to look entirely within their own borders for cannon and even small arms. The blockade has been strictly maintained, and the continual reports published in Southern papers of the arrival of arms from foreign countries, are simply [illegible] to keep up the courage of the people. The character of the Southern small arms is wretched, composed largely of the old United States muskets of a breech-loading pattern, and about as efficient as so many corn-stalks. The best arms in the possession of the rebel government were used at Fort Donelson, and in fact the users themselves were the flower of the rebel army, picked for the occasion.

AT MEMPHIS.

Albeit Memphis is the very hotbed of secession, the same Union proclivities outcrop as at New Orleans, and even in a more marked degree. Many men openly avow their Union sentiments. Secret organizations exist in various parts of the city, the meetings of which are attended by over five thousand Union men. It is well known in Memphis that a splendid Union flag, made by a lady living in the city, is concealed, but will be unfurled at the approach of our gunboats, an event daily looked for and prayed for by thousands of hoping, anxious hearts.

The city is under a worse than military despotism. The desperation of waning fortunes has seized upon the secessionists, especially among the military men. Appeals for voluntary recruits are made in vain and impression has become general. Men and boys are seized in the streets, in the shops, and even dragged out of their beds and hurried to the camp of rendezvous, upon the fair grounds, to swell the ranks of the rebel army. Women fill the streets with their lamentations and piteously implore the recruiting officers to release their husbands and children.

BURNING THE CITY.

The project of burning the city, if compelled to evacuate, which originated with military men now residents of the city, has given rise to a fierce and bitter dispute. The Mayor, John Park, is opposed to it, and has fulminated a proclamation (which I sent you some days since) avowing his determination to hang any man found firing a building. The proclamation was made in his individual not official capacity, and many people took umbrage at his assumptions and personal threats. Discussion became frequent and open, and soon two parties originated, Burners and Anti-Burners, the former in the clear majority and still further strengthened by the action of the Common Council in conjunction with the leading military men, held a fortnight since, the resolution to burn the city, if necessary, was passed by a very large majority. It is most sincerely to be hoped that this resolution will be thoroughly carried out, and that our troops will complete the scene by sowing the ashes with salt. The destruction of the city will involve the destruction of a large amount of property, as immense quantities of sugar, molasses and cotton are stored in the cellar. It is more than probable, however, that the furious fire-eaters will take a sober second thought before they apply the torch.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

In the matter of provisions and the necessaries of life, Memphis is poorly supplied, and has not enough on hand to last six months. The coming crops, however, will partially make up the deficit; but the stories set afloat that the South has stock enough on hand to last for the next two years, are absurd. The present stock will barely last six months. The same destitution applies with equal force to wearing apparel. Only the common, blue, home-spun, linsey woolsey stuff can be procured, and that at extortionate prices. Shoes are very scarce, especially gaiters for ladies. Business of course is dull. Grain and provisions are held at starvation rates, which are peculiarly ludicrous when you consider that Confederate scrip is the legal tender. Some little impetus is given to manufacturing by the war. Three very large gunboats are on the ways, which are being plated with railroad iron, but at the slow progress now obtaining, our forces will be in Memphis long before they are finished. An order has also been issued for the manufacture of several thousand pikes. These instruments are of iron, mounted upon a long pole, and combine the merits of a spear and tomahawk. With these fearful weapons (!) these deluded followers of Jeff. Davis propose to whip the Yankees, and "carry an offensive war into the North."

ABOVE MEMPHIS.

There are no fortifications of importance at Memphis. Between the city and Island No. 10, the principal points where resistance may be expected are Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph. The former is an earth work with bastions and trenches, mounting from eight to ten guns in barbette. The strongest fortification is at Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis. These fortifications are built upon the third Chickasaw bluff, at an elevation of at least one hundred feet from the river, and a short distance south of Island No. 34, which lies at the mouth of the Hatchie river. The bluffs are natural batteries of themselves, as at Columbus, and command the river for six miles in either direction. At the present stage of the river, the place could not stand a siege. There is no railroad communication, and all supplies must come by the river. Retreat by land is cut off, as the whole country in the rear is inundated. It is highly probable therefore that if Island No. 10 is evacuated, the longest step is taken towards our entrance into Memphis. The fortifications at Randolph mount some twenty-five guns, principally thirty-twos and sixty-fours.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S LETTER.

The English Government, Press and People in relation to the American Contest.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OXFORD, ENGLAND, Feb 25th, 1862.

My very soul has been bowed down by the troubles of your country. Great were my hopes and thanksgivings upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, and great the anxiety upon the development of the slave-holder's conspiracy. Never was a new government so beset, betrayed, paralyzed. I saw all: all the enormous political difficulties with the border States, and with the old Democratic organization and pro-slavery tendencies in the North. I saw, too, and deplored the misfortune of the long interval between the vote and the inauguration. Then it was that *extra constitutional action* was required; then the Governors and leaders of the free States should, in more or less secret council, have met conspiracy by union and by action. But there was neither the clear, statesmanlike perception, nor, perhaps, sufficient moral advancement in either leaders or people, so to have met the traitors. The South had morally subjugated the North before attempting the destruction of the Union. All the while, I have not reproached or hardly judged the Government, contrary to the general opinion both here and to some extent with you. I have affirmed that, apart from emancipation, this cause is a great one—great beyond estimate. If it *saved the territories*, and so *limited* the area of slavery, *that*, I have said, was the girdling of the tree. I saw, or thought I saw, that if the President had proclaimed the policy of emancipation, it would have thrown the border States with the South, and so have *secured* Southern independence; while the North would not even have been in a case to enforce honorable conditions. I have, therefore, been tolerant of the apparently feeble policy, which I now fear has been dictated by too great a regard for the South and slavery; and which will prevent either a moral or political triumph for the North and for freedom. If the President, his advisers and supporters, and his generals, *all* fear striking slavery too hard, why then, assuredly, slavery will the less fear to strike them.

Then I may say to you, without danger of being misunderstood, that, next to those enormous evils, if even next, is *the shame and universal delusion in the United States regarding "the course of the British Government."* I am a close observer and a sharp critic of our Government. I see, as much as any Englishman can see, things from the American stand point. I know something of our public men, and of their principles of action; with one of the Ministers I have had free and frank personal communication, and spoke as the most anxious American would have had me speak. I. Now I declare to you, and you will accept my testimony, that the conduct of this Government, from the first, has been irreproachable. In this Government there was no safe or honorable ground but that of neutrality. That ground has been taken and kept, as to the recognition of a state of war—not to have recognized this would have been dangerous and chaotic; otherwise the contest would have been, in a manner, outside of law and civilization. Not to do so, implies that our Government, should have done what the Washington Government itself has shrunk from doing, viz: Treat the South as pirates.

II. The Southern Commissioners utterly failed here from the first. This is demonstrated, first—by their own memorial to Earl Russell in August last; and secondly—in a labored apology for, and confession of, failure published at Richmond.

III. This Government has held back that of France from movements in favor of the South. This, now, is beyond dispute.

IV. Our manufacturers, merchants, chambers of commerce, our poor, fine spirited people of Lancashire and Yorkshire, have been forbearing, patient, self-denying. Not a word, much less clamor and "insurrection," for cotton and a broken blockade.

V. In the Trent affair, our Government, especially Earl Russell and Lord Lyons, forbore threatening; France and all Europe, (and Messrs. Lincoln, Seward and Sumner,) were *only* one in the British view. How we feared that the South would triumph in this case, and through it! How earnestly hosts of us hoped, and prayed, and pleaded that your Government would surrender those wretches. Not that we cared for *them*. It was a shocking and dangerous blunder of Wilkes; and the exultation of your people upon it, though natural enough, was a great error. But I cannot enlarge.

All the while, the conduct of the London *Times* has been infamous. That paper has *always* been West Indian and pro-slavery. It is so now. It has not had an honest or fair article on America since the conflict commenced. It has, especially for four years past, sought to make a bug-bear of Democratic America, of "*Democratic*" France, and of our Democratic Australian colonies. *This is the way in which our South fights against us, and the extension of our liberties, and the cause of good government here.* So of two or three other papers of less importance. Now see the terrible American fallacy and delusion. The *Times* is accounted "the British press"—the English newspapers and the British nation. Hence the British Government has been accounted as going to destroy American commerce; to break the blockade, "*immediately*," for months past! to recognize the South! And England is accused of having "*first* caused the disunion and *then* done what would make the disunion permanent"!! And hence the violence and reproaches, and fierce anti-English spirit, which, as I have said, is full of present, and big with future evils of awful magnitude, and there would seem to be no help for it. The American press insists that we, the English nation, parts and whole, are full of unexampled "malice" against the United States! I despair of correcting this state of feeling, and sometimes almost think that a judicial sentence has been pronounced against the Great Republic and its people; and that they are "left alone,"—to eat of the fruit of their own doings. And yet, it did look like a consummation—like a great moral triumph, the beginning of a new and nobler national life, when the election of Mr. Lincoln was carried.

I have said and done, and written beyond my strength, in aid of the American cause; I would willingly be spent in the work. This, in my humble degree, I have done; but far abler and worthier than myself have spoken and written for the North. But with you there is no recognition of this, but a universal condemnation of this country. If the belief that "British policy" has sustained the rebellion,—if this belief has acted injuriously upon the interests of the North *then*, most certainly the American press, which inverted that "British policy," is responsible for the evil.

Oxford, England, Feb. 25, 1862.

WESTERN WAR DEBTS.

Appeal of Western Members of Congress to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

Col. F. P. Blair, after weeks of fruitless pressing for the payment of the debts due in Western Department, has got up the following urgent appeal, which was on the 20th presented to Secretaries Stanton and Chase:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1862.

SIR: We beg leave to call your attention to the large indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West, amounting now to at least $16,000,000. This is due for army supplies and for labor.

About one-half of this sum has been passed upon and allowed by the Commission created by the late Secretary of War to investigate claims in that Department.

This latter class have stood for more than six months without payment, and no encouragement is given by the disbursing officers of the Government as to the payment of claims so long delayed.

These claims present peculiar hardships suffered by creditors of the Government. Complaint had been made against the operations and speculations of a few individuals in the Western Department, and instead of confining the investigation to cases of supposed fraud, *all* the claims in that Department, including the smallest purchases, and even the wages of laborers, were suspended and had to be submitted to the Commission. All alike were subjected to the expense and trouble of proving their claims before that body, no matter how great were their wants or how small was the pittance claimed. More than six thousand claimants had to submit to this delay and trouble, and suffer the imputation that attached to all the claims thus investigated; all were stigmatized because a few persons had sought to take advantage of the Government.

After this six months' delay, thus occasioned and without any fault of theirs, the claimants have not been paid, nor can they obtain any assurance of early payment. They, therefore, in their distress, have earnestly appealed to us to remonstrate against the hardships of further delay.

These claims are chiefly confined to the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, and to the city of Cincinnati. These States have suffered more than any loyal States by the blockade of the Mississippi River and the necessary restrictions on trade along the border in order to keep the rebels from obtaining supplies.

The people have cheerfully submitted to these restrictions for the good of the cause.

But these restrictions have greatly embarrassed and impoverished the people who have so faithfully observed them; and the money due them is greatly needed. The West has no surplus capital that can take Government vouchers, and hold them at reasonable rates of interest, for an indefinite period. In the present condition of Western finance, the claimants *must* hold their claims until paid, or else submit to ruinous discounts on their vouchers.

The Military Department of which we speak has fought more battles, shed more blood, and won more victories for the Union than any other, and we cannot refrain from saying that, under all the facts of the case, it is unjust that this Department should suffer from such ruinous delays in payment of the money justly due the people. Of course, intentional injustice is not presumed; but we fear that, amid the pressing applications of claimants, located nearer the capital, the people of the West have been overlooked, and their small claims postponed in favor of those more clamorous.

The claims in our Department are generally of small amounts, are widely scattered, and their payment would afford relief to the whole country.

We therefore urge upon you the prompt payment of these claims, especially those so long held up for investigation before the Commission, and allowed by them. We are, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

Frank P. Blair, Jr.,	Schuyler Colfax,
Jas. S. Rollins,	John P. C. Shanks,
John W. Noell,	A. G. Porter,
Thos L. Price,	W. McK. Dunn,
Wm. A. Hall,	Joseph A. Wright,
E. H. Norton,	of Indiana.
John B. Henderson,	John A. Gurley,
R. Wilson, of Missouri,	Geo. H. Pendleton,
W. Kellogg,	John Sherman,
W. A. Richardson,	B. F. Wade, of Ohio.
I. N. Arnold,	J. H. Lane,
E. B. Washburne,	of Kansas.
Owen Lovejoy,	James F. Wilson,
Lyman Trumbull,	James W. Grimes,
O. H. Browning,	of Iowa.
of Illinois.	

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

From Gen. Curtis's Column.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

HEADQUARTERS, CROSS TIMBERS, March 21, 1862.

I am informed by Dr. Bailey, Brigade Confederate Surgeon, that the wounded under his supervision numbered 282, and that he was endeavoring to effect a concentration of the wounded under his care at Bentonville or Fayetteville, where hospital conveniences and medical stores could be more easily procured. From the necessities of the case much inconvenience has been experienced, and there has been a great want of medical stores and even provisions for the suffering patients. Our physicians have tendered their services to the rebel wounded as far as practicable, and Gen. Curtis has furnished all the rations and medical supplies for this class of patients that could be spared from our rather deficient stores. Our wounded have been transferred to comfortable dwellings in Cassville and Keetsville, and are reported to be generally doing well. One house which we passed had twenty-nine rebel wounded, and out of this number nine had suffered amputation of the leg, the wounds in all these cases having been caused by Minie balls. The owner of the house was killed on the battle field, he and his son having volunteered in the rebel service for one day.

The rear of the army rests on Keetsville, while Gen. Davis's division is still posted in Arkansas, five miles in advance of Gen. Curtis's headquarters, and but a short distance this side of the battle ground. The arrival of the Thirteenth Illinois, under Gen. Wyman, after a fourteen days' march from Rolla, created much rejoicing in camp. Some regret was felt by many at the non-arrival of Lieut. S. W. Williams, of Company F, the late popular Provost Marshal at Rolla. It was rumored that he has received an important appointment. I understand that the telegraph wire will soon be completed to Cassville.

The Tribune Appreciated.

A gentleman, in a letter from Granville, Ill., dated March 26th, enclosing a remittance for the Tri-Weekly TRIBUNE, adds the following:

"Your paper is very popular in this community. The people like its snap, and they like the policy in regard to the war, which it urges. Hard blows thick and fast, right upon the bare head of Secesh, is what they wish. They think that humanity, no less than policy, demands this; and they believe that as the rebels were so zealous for a dance, they should be made to pay the fiddler. Confiscate their property to pay the expenses of the war, is their united voice. Why ought not petitions to be sent to Congress urging this measure? I cannot believe a formidable remonstrance can be got up against it in the free States. Justice demands the measure, and I don't believe the Constitution is against it."

☞ Emigration shows some slight signs of improvement this spring. It is confidently believed that the news of the recent Union victories, will encourage the immediate emigration of thousands of Germans who are now holding back, doubtful of the result of our civil war.

☞ The Rock Island bridge burning case, in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, has been put over another year; meanwhile Col. Bissell, the alleged incendiary, is winning laurels in the field—now at Island No. 10.

☞ D. M. Barbour, a Pittsburgh (Pa.) merchant who had arrived home from Washington with $2,840 in his pocket, was waylaid and robbed of the sum, on the streets of the city, while walking (after midnight) home from the depot.

☞ The New Orleans *Bee* remarks upon the singular frankness with which the Federals announce their plans of invasion, and the singular fidelity with which they have thus far adhered to those plans.

☞ The New York *Caucasian*, which asks the same mail facilities as the "abolition papers," is the organ of the secret Democratic Clubs of the North, printed upon the types of the suppressed *Daily News*.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature gets discouraged in view of the knotty question raised by the late Supreme Court decision, and members want to adjourn until June and take a special session for it.

☞ Rt. Rev. William Meade, for thirty years Episcopal Bishop of Virginia, died in Clark county, Va., last week, aged 73 years. His father was Colonel Meade, an aid of Gen. Washington.

☞ It is hinted that the British Parliament will amend the Royal Marriage Act so that the Prince of Wales may select a wife among the gentle maidens of England. It is not a bad idea.

☞ The Alton *Telegraph* says Col. Magoffin, the rebel ordered to be shot for violating his parole, is sick in the military prison in that city, and is not expected to recover.

☞ Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Mich., has brought home some pieces of the "Quaker guns" of Centerville, taken by himself on the spot.

☞ The mechanics of Buffalo are on a strike for twenty-five cents more a day, all around. They have been getting from $1 to $3 a day.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

Rules and Regulations Concerning Internal Commercial Intercourse.

[ACT OF CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1861.]

By virtue of the authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States, permitting commercial intercourse, in certain cases, under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting *internal* commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union; which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 4, 1862.

1st. All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefor must be made in writing to him, stating specifically the purposes for which the license is desired; and, if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation; and also the character of the merchandise, if any, desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof, and its destination.

2d. Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval and conditioned in such terms as shall be specified in the license.

3d. All transportation to be made by virtue of any license shall be made under permits, to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

4th. When application is made for a transportation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such permit, a copy of the license under which application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original and certified by such officer; and also correct invoices, in duplicate, signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandise at the place of purchase; and also a statement, in duplicate, of the route of transit and destination of the merchandise to be transported, and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein, and that the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him or by his authority or connivance in violation of the terms of the license.

5th. All transportation shall be permitted and all exchanges supervised, either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the surveyor of the port whence the transit commenced, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license; and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of its issue, be indorsed upon the original license.

6th. All packages whatsoever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer as shall be specified in the license.

7th. For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations, there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the merchandise so permitted at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

8th. All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly reports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable; transmitting with such reports a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, upon which shall be indorsed the date of the authority under which such permit was granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

9th. All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FORM OF LICENSES FOR TRADE.

By virtue of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," and under the license of the President of the United States, authority is hereby given to ——, all of which shall be done under and in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting such intercourse, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

This license is issued subject to the conditions following, viz:

Before acting under it, the said —— shall execute a bond to the United States in the penal sum of ——, with —— sufficient sureties, to be approved by ——, who shall endorse his approval thereon, conditioned that neither he nor his agents nor any other person connected with him in the transactions under this license, shall make any shipment from those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection until after a written permit therefor shall have been granted by ——; and further, that no package shall be shipped to those parts of the United States above named until it shall have been examined by —— or by some person duly authorized by him, and the examination certified, and a shipping permit granted by him; and further, that all packages so to be shipped shall be distinctly marked with the name of the consignee, the destination, and the route of transit thereof, and shall contain only what is named in the invoices presented with the application for permit to ship; and further, that all exchanges of merchandise under this license shall be made at —— under the supervision of ——; and further, that nothing shipped under this license shall, with the knowledge, connivance, or assent of said ——, be disposed of to persons in arms against the United States, or to others furnishing them aid and comfort, nor in any other manner inconsistent with the terms of this license.

It is also understood that the said —— is to pay to the officers granting the permits to ship one-half of one per cent. upon the value of each shipment made under this license at the place of making the same, as provided in the rules and regulations above named.

The right is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to revoke or modify this license, and all shipping permits under it, at such time and in such manner as, in his opinion, the public interests may require.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Treasury Department this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

——, Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ Floyd said some time ago that he would give his last drop of blood to cement the South. The La Crosse *Democrat* thinks he concluded to save his cement when he found that Foote had so much mortar.

Miscellaneous.

March 19th, 1862.

SPRING SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS.

We have now in store over 1000 pieces of New Spring Silks, which we are selling 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.

New Plaid Silks,
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Heavy Plaid Silks,
FOR FOUR SHILLINGS.
Heavy Double Faced Silks,
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Black Silks of every kind,
25 per cent. below regular prices.

LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Domestics,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We will exhibit in a few days the choicest assortment of Dress Goods ever offered in a Western city.

All new, bought for cash, and will be sold at prices that will ensure a sale to all judges.

Do not buy elsewhere, before seeing our stock, as we will not be undersold at any time, under any circumstances.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh20 n840 3m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING.
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c. &c.
Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates.
[mh27-n883-3m]

HOOP SKIRTS!
CORSETS! CORSETS!!
SPRING HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
(Including a full line of Alexander's Kids,)
Bead and Bugle Dress Trimmings.
NOTIONS.
New goods in the above daily received.
PRICES VERY LOW!!
GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh21 78 LAKE STREET.

Wholesale Houses.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

2,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
1,000	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
250	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
2,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
25	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
12,000	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,500	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
oc29-g713-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[oc7-61-h59-1y]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of

TIN PLATE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,
SHEET IRON,	TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES,
COPPER,	SHELF HARDWARE,
ZINC,	AGRICULTURAL IMPL'M'TS
BLACK TIN,	NAILS, &C., &C.
FENCE WIRE,	
JAPANNED TIN WARE,	

Prices in all cases guaranteed
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.
[ap18-61-1y]

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED.
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK. H. W. COOK.
F. FISCHER. [mh5-n280-3m] L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

1862-----Spring Trade.-----1862

CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING.
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. mh4-n269 3m

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE
AND
Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North west.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. fe6-k733-3m

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND
Have Removed to
130 LAKE STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, HOSIERY AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, a complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
At very Low Prices.
Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,
mh16-n407 1m 130 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 50 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. Which consists of a full assortment of Shoes Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots: together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to SELL FOR CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

SPRING, 1862.
J. M. BEEBE & CO.,
60 to 66 Franklin Street,
BOSTON,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
White Goods and Woolens,
Together with a large and choice collection of
British, French and Continental
DRESS GOODS,
Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Per Bohemian, at Portland	January 8.
" Hibernian, at Portland	" 22.
" Europa, at Boston	" 22.
" North American, at Portland	" 29.
" Anglo Saxon, at Portland	February 5.
" Nova Scotian, at Portland	" 5.
" American, at Boston	" 11.
" Jura, at Portland	" 11.

367 Packages
Foreign Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season!
FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods!
A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances.
—ALSO—
18,000 American and Toilet Quilts.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.

Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares!
Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
mh8-n314-1m

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.
mh6-n317-3m

REMOVAL.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe7-k733-1y]

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of
CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at
OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.
mh25-n866-2m

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

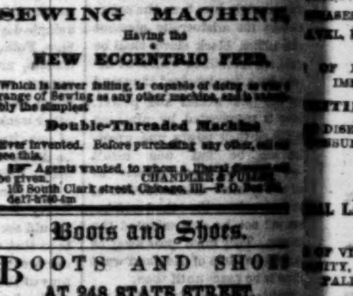
DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for
ONE SHILLING.
Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.
fe7-k733-3m

FOX'S CRACKERS CON. [illegible] city FREE OF CHARGE by KIRCHHOFF BROS. [illegible] North Clark street [illegible]

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE.
10,000 Bundles
AMERICAN
FENCE WIRE,
Nos. 8 and 9.
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street.
AGENTS FOR
HOWE'S IMPROVED
SCALES,
AND
Winship's Self-Ventilating
REFRIGERATORS.
mh1-k899-3m

Sewing Machines.



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE as a LIVELIHOOD.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH WITH THE ROTATING HOOK, or using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.
mh31-n976-1y-Tr

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $85.
Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or more of these three stitches. Single Thread Stitch, Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools,) Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) We have sold FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrants us in saying that we have, by far, the best, cheapest, simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the merits of the different stitches, and have your choice with privilege of exchanging. Different from other parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they are lighter, faster and with less than one-fourth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month.
A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing.
Send red Stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.
[se61-1y]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,
125 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box [illegible]
de17-h780-6m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT 248 STATE STREET.

Mens' French Calf Boots, quilted bottoms	[illegible]
Mens' Grained Boots	[illegible]
Mens' D. S. Balmorals	[illegible]
Ladies' Congress Heeled Gaiters	[illegible]
Ladies' Goat Balmorals	[illegible]
Ladies' Morocco Heeled Slippers	[illegible]
Ladies' Patent Kansas Ties	[illegible]
Ladies' Congress Gaiters	[illegible]
Ladies' Enameled Slippers	[illegible]

A full and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes can always be found at
248 STATE STREET.
mh26-n757 3m GEO. M. ROGERS.

Drugs and Medicines.

J. H. REED & CO.,
144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
Offer a large and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFF,
MANUFACTURER'S GOODS,
SOAP MAKER' STOCK,
GROCERS DRUGS.
We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the advantage of
Cash and Prompt Buyers.
mh24-n726-3m

House Furnishing.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
ALLEN & DALTON,
71 - - Lake Street - - 71
Invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of
CUTLERY. SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &C., &C.
Of a superior quality.
Plain, Planished and Japanned Tinware,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY.
We would invite particular attention to our large assortment of
COOKING STOVES!
Of the latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market, among which may be found
THE TRIUMPH,
The best stove for coal or wood ever invented.
THE HARVEST QUEEN,
A superior wood stove, and many other patterns too numerous to mention.
Tin and Sheet Iron Jobbing done to Order, at Reasonable Rates,
71 Lake Street, TREMONT BLOCK.
mh26-n816-3m

CHALLENGES THE WORLD!
THE
MODEL COOK
FOR WOOD AND COAL,
Manufactured by
Barstow Stove Company, Providence,
Surpasses everything ever produced in
Economy, Durability, Convenience,
AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN.
MOVEABLE
HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
A Ventilated Roasting Oven.
The processes of Roasting and Baking are kept separate, while by the old method they are carried on together, the fumes of each being intermingled.
By an ingenious contrivance the two ovens can be thrown into one by removing a single plate, making one of the largest ovens ever constructed, so that [illegible] can be baked at one time.
The following gentlemen are using the stove and can speak of its excellencies:
Hon. Judge Geo. Manierre,
Rev. T. M. Humphrey,
Mark Kimball,
Edward Ely,
F. Culver,
James Larmon,
And many others.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
A. R. & C. H. MILLER,
House Furnishing and Hardware,
235 & 237 State street.
[mh13-n[illegible]]

Special Notic

Caution to Druggis
Mexican Mustang Lin
[illegible]

For the cheapest and
[illegible]

CATARRH!! CATA
CATARRH!!!
[illegible]
196 Lake, Corner of W
Dr. D. H. SEE
Post Office Box 435, C

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCAN
[illegible]
male Diseases, &
[illegible]

FRANKLIN CHAVE
[illegible]

Medicinal.

PURIFYING the BL
There is nothing better than
Brothers' Compound Fl
ACT OF SARSAPARIL
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
and sold by
Gale Brothers, Pharmaceu
202 Randolph stre

HELMBOLD'S
INE PREPARATION
[illegible] HELMBOLD'S [illegible] HELMBO
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
[illegible]

OLD'S EXTRACT BUCH
[illegible]
T. HELMBOLD,
[illegible]

INGER'S
OLD
DON DOCK GIN.
THE
TONIC STIMULANT
[illegible]

Music Stores.
ICAL INSTRUMENTS,
LIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
AND BRASS
STRUMENTS.
[illegible] South Clark Street,
[illegible]
Lowest N. York Prices.

F. KELLOGG & CO.
Water Street, New York,
[illegible]
AND OUT-HOUSE
[illegible]

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE.

10,000 Bundles
AMERICAN
FENCE WIRE,
Nos. 8 and 9.

Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street.

AGENTS FOR
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES,
AND
Winship's Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS.

Sewing Machines.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Circular may be had on application or by post.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $80.
Taggart & Fair's Patent, Wilcox & Gibbs Patent, Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business, and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, simplest, and most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merits of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at

133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undoubtedly the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,
155 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2000.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT 248 STATE STREET.

Mens' French Calf Boots, quilted bottoms	$4.00
Mens' Grained Boots	3.00
Mens' D. S. Balmorals	1.25
Ladies' Congress Heeled Gaiters	1.50
Ladies' Goat Balmorals	1.50
Ladies' Morocco Heeled Slippers	75c.
Ladies' Patent Kansas Ties	37½c
Ladies' Congress Gaiters	50c.
Ladies' Enameled Slippers	25c.

A full and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes always to be found at
248 STATE STREET.
GEO. M. ROBERTS.

Drugs and Medicines.

J. H. REED & CO.,
144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
Offer a large and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFF,
MANUFACTURER'S GOODS,
SOAP MAKER' STOCK,
GROCERS DRUGS.
We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the advantage of
Cash and Prompt Buyers.

House Furnishing.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
ALLEN & DALTON,
71 - - Lake Street - - 71
Invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of
CUTLERY. SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS, &C., &C.
Of a superior quality.
Plain, Planished and Japanned Tinware,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY.
We would invite particular attention to our large assortment of
COOKING STOVES!!!
Of the latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market, among which may be found
THE TRIUMPH,
The best stove for coal or wood ever invented.
THE HARVEST QUEEN,
A superior wood stove, and many other patterns too numerous to mention.
Tin and Sheet Iron Jobbing done to Order at Reasonable Rates.
71 Lake Street, TREMONT BLOCK.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD!
THE
MODEL COOK
FOR WOOD AND COAL.
Manufactured by
Barstow Stove Company, Providence, R. I.,
Surpasses everything ever produced in
Economy, Durability, Convenience
AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN.
MOVEABLE
HOT WATER RESERVOIR.
A Ventilated Roasting Oven.
The processes of Roasting and Baking are entirely separate, while by the old method they are carried on together, the fumes of each being intermingled. By an ingenious contrivance the two ovens can be thrown into one by removing a single plate, and then one of the largest ovens ever constructed. Ten large pies can be baked at one time.
The following gentlemen are using the Model Cook and can speak of its excellence: [illegible]
And many others.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
A. R. & C. H. MILLER,
House Furnishing and Hardware Store,
235 & 237 State Street.

Special Notices.

Caution to Druggists.—Beware of the "Mexican Mustang Liniment." [illegible] — D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. Willey, 88 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the wig from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
Warranted to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible]
No. 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4341, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the condition and locality of diseases, by a simple scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Railroad Building, corner of State and Harrison streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters of address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL is WARRANTED to CURE all cases of Uterine Disease, or the money will be refunded. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 112 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P. O. Box 881. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for [illegible] four of which have been in this city.

Medicinal.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD
There is nothing better than
Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
Prepared and sold by
Gale Brothers, Pharmaceutists,
202 Randolph street.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
[illegible] DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
[illegible] OF VISION, [illegible]ANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH
THE ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
[illegible] in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post-office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
[illegible], PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
and throughout the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
FAMOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
[illegible] superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible] Reed & Co., and J. H. B. Fuller & Co.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
[illegible] South Clark Street,
[illegible] and Importer of Musical Instruments. Having connection with manufacturers [illegible] Lowest N. York Prices.

P. KELLOGG & CO.
[illegible] Water Street, New York,
[illegible]

[illegible] AND OUT-HOUSES [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Money.
ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
E. W. MORRIS, Land Agent.
Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, S. Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3226.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.,
CHICAGO.........ILLINOIS.
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS;
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker.
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.
Buys all Uncurrent Money, Premium Funds and Specie, at better rates than the published "Bank Note Quotations." Prompt attention given to Collections, and all business entrusted to him.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money. Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York.
(REAR OFFICE.)
Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. S. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL.....................$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
D. R. HOLT, Cashier.
L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Dunham,	James Goodwin,	Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster,	D. R. Holt,	H. H. Magie,
P. L. Yoe,	W. E. Doggett	A. H. Barley,
F. B. Cooley.	C. H. McCormick,	T. D. Gilbert,
	S. A. Smith.	

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,
Bankers & Brokers,
50 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Current Balances. Dividends Collected, &c., &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New York. CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE
Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 34 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)
NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.
☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
E. S. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 21 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Unincumbered Real Estate, within one hundred miles of Chicago, in sums of one thousand dollars and and less. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn street, room No. 6.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. & A. HERZOG is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. All that are indebted to said late firm will please settle their accounts with Mr. Leopold Mayer, Banker, corner of Clark and Washington street, as he is the authorized person to receive all the monies due the late firm above mentioned.
IGNATZ HERZOG.
Chicago, March 27, 1862. ANTON HERZOG.
Mr. Ignatz Herzog will continue to do business at the old stand, No. 132 Lake street.
Mr. Anton Herzog has commenced business at No. 164 Lake street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., Book-Keeper for the late firm, is entrusted with the settlement of all its outstanding business.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
Chicago, March 4th, 1862. JOHN E. RHEES.
The subscriber gives notice to the friends and customers of the late firm of Underwood & Co., that he will continue alone to transact a General Commission Business under the name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., and at the office lately occupied by them, No. 152 South Water street. F. L. UNDERWOOD.
Chicago, March 4th, 1862.
The Agency of the late firm of Underwood & Co., for SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., of New York City, being this day terminated, we will be hereafter represented at Chicago by Mr. WM. AITCHISON, Jr., at 152 South Water street. SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.
Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street.
Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit
FOUR SILVER MEDALS,
One of which was awarded by the
American Institute of New York,
FOR THE BEST WORK EVER IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of
RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING,
At short notice and lowest living prices.
F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer,
No. 140 Lake Street.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 bushels [illegible] and Tennessee Upland Cotton Seed, suitable for planting. For sale by [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Wall street, New York.

Insurance.

LOCKE & SANSUM,
No. 3 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS FOR
The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
THE LENOX FIRE INS. COM'Y,
OF NEW YORK.
Are prepared to issue policies on Buildings and their Contents, Hulls, Cargoes and Freight Lists, on terms as favorable as other responsible Companies.
These Companies have not Impaired their Capitals, but have large Cash Accumulations.
Also represent
The Washington Life Ins. Co,
OF NEW YORK.
The Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
Which combine the desirable features of all other Life Companies.

D I V I D E N D.
WASHINGTON Insurance Company,
54 WALL STREET.
6 1-2
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the Stockholders this day been declared payable on demand.
ALSO,
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy-Holders on the earned Premiums of Participating Policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.
CASH CAPITAL, $400,000.

Assets Feb. 1st, 1862	$504,720.84
Liabilities	12,170.00
Capital and Surplus	$492,550.84

Three-fourths of the Profits divided annually to the insured, without their incurring any liability whatever.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
LANSING & GANSON, Agents,
No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
CAPT. JOHN DORCHESTER, Marine Inspector.
February 3d, 1862.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.
February 14th, 1862.
Annual Statement for the year ending February 14th, 1862, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting, held on the 4th of March, 1862.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus	24,997 54
Total	$224,997 54

ASSETS:

Stock secured by joint Judgment Notes	$ 80,000 00
Cash loaned on call, 10 per cent	62,116 90
Cash loaned on bond and mortgage on city property, 10 per cent	27,300 00
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds, 6 per cent	4,500 00
Chicago City Bonds, 7 per cent	2,500 00
Illinois State Bonds, 6 per cent	4,311 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent	5,000 00
First M. E. Church and University of Chicago Bonds, 10 per cent	3,000 00
G. & C. U. R. R. Stock	1,300 00
Safe, office furniture, horse, buggy, &c.	900 00
Bills receivable and premiums unpaid	3,751 00
Interest accrued, but not due, and due but unpaid	2,431 74
Cash in Bank	11,649 13
Cash in Office	247 77
Total	$224,997 54
Claims for losses, due or not due	none.

C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.
We, the undersigned, a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, have examined the foregoing statement and assets of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, and find the same correct in amount and detail.
J. McCORD,
P. L. YOE, Committee.
S. A. SMITH.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CITIZENS, of New York.
UNITY, of London.
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Office 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
January, - - - 1862.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 32,560 57
Cash in hands of agents	97,957 15
Call Loans	57,987 20
Real Estate, unencumbered	115,000 00
Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s	14,000 00
" " Buffalo, "	28,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s	30,000 00
" " " 7 3-10	20,000 00
First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	647,200 00
Due for premiums	5,615 05
All other securities	25,430 00
Total	$1,034,750 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof	$18,840 00
N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company	$6,299,130 00

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST.
HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts.,
S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago,
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Ottman,	Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Hollis,	Elve Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
L'vi F. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. O. Hoyt,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Harlem,

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Farming Lands.

360,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive proposals for the purchase of certain lands, situated in Townships 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Kansas, comprising about three hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Farming Lands in that State. These lands comprise what are known as
Kansas, and Sac & Fox Trust Lands,
And will be sold for cash, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaties of the United States and the Kansas, and Sac & Fox Tribes of Indians, concluded on the 1st and 5th days of October, 1859.
In all cases where improvements have been made upon any of these lands, the proposal must contain separate offers for the land and the improvements thereon, and in no case will a proposal be entertained unless this requirement is complied with.
In case a proposal is accepted, a deed will be executed and transmitted to the Agents of said tribes who are instructed to immediately notify the applicant of its reception. In case such applicant shall fail or refuse to call upon the proper Agent and pay for said land and the improvements, if any there be, within THIRTY days after such notice, the deed will be returned to the undersigned to be cancelled, and in that case said land will be subject to sale to any other person. Descriptive lists of said lands will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, or the Agents of said tribes.
The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved. All proposals must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals to purchase Kansas Trust Lands."
Proposals will be received, as above invited, until the 1st day of May next, at which time all proposals then received will be examined and acted upon. After the first of May next proposals will be examined and acted upon on the first day of each succeeding month.
WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Washington City, D. C., March 17th, 1862.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,
Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne-ave., Chicago, Ill.
M. LEWIS, Proprietor.
I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of
EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, GERANIUMS, &c.
[illegible]
M. LEWIS.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The next term of the Institution will begin on Monday, April 7th, and close on Wednesday, July 2d. [illegible]

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Nos. 129 & 131 Cass street, corner of Erie street.
The Summer Term of this Institution, under its new arrangements, will open on MONDAY, April 7th. The English and Scientific Departments will be under the supervision of Dr. WM. H. REYNOLDS, formerly a professor in Pennsylvania College, and more recently connected with the Illinois University at Springfield. French and Music Departments as heretofore, under the direction of Professor F. G. BERTHAU. [illegible]
The following gentlemen form the Board of Trustees for the Seminary, and appoint an Executive Committee of their own number, who exercise a general supervision of its affairs:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President; Geo. F. Bailey, Esq., Vice President; [illegible]
Circulars containing course of instruction, terms of tuition, &c., can be obtained by application at the Seminary, Nos. 129 and 131 Cass street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.
The Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next. For Circulars and all desirable information address the undersigned.
E. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, March, 1862.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 41st Semi-Annual Session
On April 3d, 1862,
With a patronage undiminished by the War. It adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction peculiar advantages for appropriate Gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for Circulars.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $120,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Business Cards.

CENTRAL WESTERN WAR Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
46 CLARK STREET.........CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOL. M. WILLSON. JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY—Have established an office at 139 Lake street, Chicago, Ills., for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, Claims due to contractors, Horses or any other property used or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box 3687, Chicago, Ills.
References, Hon. A. Lincoln, President United States; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
People's Pension and Bounty Money Office,
(See our advertisement in Weekly Tribune.)
SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 12 and 13
Entrance on Dearborn street.
In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims growing out of the present war. The largely increasing amount of such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with
Economy, Fidelity and Despatch.
We have facilities for making collections unequalled by any other House in the country, for these reasons: We have an Unabridged Compilation of all the United States Statutes on these subjects, together with all Federal decisions thereon since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. One of our firm has had fifteen years experience in the business, and will now reside permanently in Washington for the prosecution of our clients' claims. This will virtually ensure SUCCESS, and also enable us to make returns to our clients IMMEDIATELY. We employ no outside Attorneys at Washington, but do the work of prosecuting and collecting claims all within our own firm, hence our clients have to pay but
ONE FEE,
And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service.
To REGIMENTS:—We are now ready to negotiate with entire Regiments or fractions thereof, for the collection of the entire amount of their Bounties, which will be due at the close of the war. The benefit of an application now is, that by so doing these claims can (at the close of the war) be got before the Departments to be audited prior to the hundreds of thousands that will then be filed. All evidence, blank forms, documents, &c., furnished free by us. Soldiers and officers who would wish to provide for their families in case they fall victims to the casualties of war, may write and employ us (and they are requested to notify their friends at home of the fact) to collect their bounty and back pay, then should they die or be killed in the service, the bounty becoming immediately due, will be collected and transmitted to their families. Should the party so employing us survive, the bounty will be collected at the close of the war and remitted to him.
All returns are made to our clients in gold. Claims forwarded to Washington every morning. Liberal arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States. No charges unless claims recovered.
To our agents we will send lists of killed, wounded and deceased soldiers from their vicinity, and will keep them advised of all new laws and decisions relating to claims. * P. S. Information advised by letter free.
Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.; Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 12 & 13.
Refer to G. N. Cushman & Co., Bradner, Smith & Co., and Hon. E. P. Ferry, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Post Office Box 3896.

CARR BROTHERS,
JNO. D. M. CARR. E. DUPUYTREN CARR.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.
NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4091.
REFER TO—Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Scholes, Esq.; Messrs. D. & S. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

THE
"Washington War-Claim Agency"
Have established an office at 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the
PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,
For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., and collected
Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.
N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.
Address, H. M. SHEPARD,
100 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and all claims requiring an act of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be found or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting.
O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.
REFERENCES:—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs. Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law.
Office No. 63 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4018, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK.
Tallow Chandlers and Meltors. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.
Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,
Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING.
No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of
STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.
Office and Foundry, 186 and 188 South Canal street.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office of Northern Indiana State Prison till 9 P. M., on the 2d of April, 1862, for the construction of the following buildings:—No. 1—One Workshop [illegible] two stories and basement. No. 2—Building for Offices. Said buildings to be in accordance with plans and specifications to be found at Prison Office. Proposals are to be based upon deferred payments till February, 1863. The contracting parties will be required to employ all convicts not otherwise employed at the rate of 70 cents per diem; also, to receive in part payment the Mill, Mill Fixtures, and material on hand in Prison Yard at a price to be fixed by the Board of Control. Shop No. 1 to be completed by the 15th day of June, and No. 2 by the 1st of August. Approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the terms of the contract.
HUGH HANNA,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Board of Control.
JONAH YOTAW,
Michigan City, Ind., March 22, 1862.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, shingles and laths, also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
[illegible] South Water St., Cor. Wells.
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our Stock of [illegible]
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or boxes,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIBLEY TENTS
And Tents of every kind.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
242 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT,
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. G. M. HARDENBERGH.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

COR BINS OWN

SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Water Filters.

WATER FILTERS,
A WELL TRIED ARTICLE AT 225 LAKE STREET.
THOMAS GEORGE, AGENT.
Dealer in Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Warm Air Furnaces, Tin and Japan Ware, 225 LAKE street, corner of Franklin street.
REPAIRING AND JOBBING DONE TO ORDER.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4156.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1862. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Union Manufacturing Company.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Union Manufacturing Company that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and against the estate of the said Union Manufacturing Company, for the sum of six thousand, eight hundred and 75-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Kane Counties, which said writs have been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Union Manufacturing Company, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plt'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Zimmerman and Jacob Bergman, of the Co. of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 8th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, a Deed of Trust of the lots of land and premises hereinafter mentioned, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said deed described, made by the said Zimmerman and Bergman, all of even date with said deed, one for the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars ($514), payable one year after its date; one for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars ($490), payable two years after its date; one for the sum of six hundred and sixteen dollars ($616), payable three years after its date; and one for the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars ($583), payable four years after its date, all payable to the order of N. P. Iglehart; which said Deed of Trust is recorded in the recorder's office in and for the County of Cook aforesaid, in book 149 of deeds at page 230. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the first two of said notes, principal and interest, and the whole of the same is now due and unpaid, and the legal holder of the same has made application to me to sell the property in said Trust Deed described, for the purpose of paying the same.
Now, therefore, by virtue of said Trust Deed, and for the purpose of paying the said notes, I shall, on Monday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the lots of land and premises in said Deed of Trust described and conveyed, being Lots two (2) and three (3) in the Subdivision of the southwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7), Township thirty-eight (38), north Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, being ten acres of land, more or less, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Zimmerman and Bergman, their heirs and assigns therein.
GEORGE W. LAY, Jr., Trustee.
J. P. CLARKSON, Attorney.
Chicago, March 19, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County,—April Term, 1862. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Ralph W. Hill, Seth C. Haygood, Hiram Beers and Eleanor Wheeler.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Eleanor Wheeler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Eleanor Wheeler, that said complainant filed his amended bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 25th day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of April next, (1862) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Eleanor Wheeler, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next April term thereof to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
J. N. MAVERICK, Complainant's Solicitor. WM. M. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862.—Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith vs. George Crist.—Attachment.
[illegible]
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Complainants' Solicitors.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE,
NOW OPENING
For Spring Trade,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
DECORATIONS,
CURTAIN PAPERS
(ALL COLORS)
FIGURED PAPER SHADES,
Common and Gilt.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
OIL AND DRY
CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,
Fixtures,
TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
At the lowest cash prices.
PEDLARS SUPPLIED.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 303.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC.
No. 164 Clark Street, Chicago.

Machinery.

STEAM BOILERS
Of Every Description,
Manufactured to order from
The Best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron,
Rolled expressly for us,
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
181 Lake street
Also, Dealers in
Lap Welded Boiler Flues
Of all sizes,
From 1 to 8 inches in Diameter.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs,
" Willow Cabs,
" Slat Cabs,
" Willow Cradles,
" Willow Chairs.
I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S
Improved Piano Fortes.
MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,
Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.
FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. IN DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE and TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.
The above instruments can be seen at
ROOT & CADY'S,
95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS,
SPRING STYLES,
FOR
1862,
JUST OUT.
Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which in perfect finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO.
113 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 113 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 25 Market-st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 221 South Water-st., Chicago
E. R. CLARK & CO., 85 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order. Burlaps, New and Second-Hand Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Military Bags, for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Meal, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 85 West Randolph street, (formerly to Fuller & Albaugh), would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleansing, Extracting, Regulating, or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Commission Merchants.

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give special attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 143 South Water street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES F. ANTES.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 220 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Grain, Flour, Seeds and Dried Fruits, Beef, Pork, Hides, Tallow, Lard, &c., sold on Commission. References: G. C. Cook & Co., Henry Sayres, H. C. Bogart & Co.
Advances made on consignments.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 184 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6291, Chicago. References: Bagley, Huntington & Co., Wm. Martin, Geo. Steel, J. [illegible]

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 12 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water streets, Chicago. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets.
Post Office Drawer 6002.
ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. R. P. QUEAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,
Parker's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 3 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. C. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
Post Office Drawer 6291, Chicago.
F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLE.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, Nos. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY
E. K. FAIRBANK, No. 5 Board of Trade Buildings, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES,
For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York.
The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped.
Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
218½ South Water Street.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6231.
☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 3287.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Valverdon Bros., James King's Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 122 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchase executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on flour and grain for shipment to Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York.
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1318.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 130 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. E. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 186 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,
No. 250 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Fenton Mills.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 238½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 236 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WENDALL, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White-Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 616.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. ☞ Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory, 231 and 133 East Washington street.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.
COVENTRY CAMBRIC
FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.
This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a join. These ruffles have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered, instead of the usual mode of sewing, and are also made with two widths of frill. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by
SUTTON & BURKITT,
61 Lasalle street.

Military Wares.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS can obtain the best of Boots, Spurs, Sashes, Belts, Saddles, Bridles, Caps and Horse Equipments [illegible] over the United States Express Office.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Aspell Arty miss
Allen Charlotte mrs
Allen Martha mrs
Allen Mary
Andrews Hattie N mrs
Alken Edmund mrs
Agnew Margaret miss
Aldrich Julie E miss
Adams F W mrs
Adams Lee miss
Adams Lib mrs
Abbott Martha B
Adams Mary P mrs
Adams Kezziah
Archard Eliza miss

B
Baily Hannah mrs
Bancroft Harriet E
Bates mrs (intelligence office)
Bartlett C S mrs
Barker J C mrs
Barbor F B mrs
Barry Wallace mrs
Barnard Elizabeth miss
Benton Hanna mrs
Bending Elizabeth mrs
Becker Francis mrs
Bliss Carrie miss
Born Mathilde mrs
Bostwick F mrs
Bond mrs
Brisson Ann mrs
Brodie Rose miss
Bromley Nellie miss
Brien Margaret miss
Brock Elizabeth mrs
Brooks Mercena mrs
Bridy Catherine miss
Brown Lizzie mrs
Brayman Eliza W mrs
Brown Nancy miss
Brown Mary miss
Brewer Wm mrs
Brown Martha mrs
Burt Caroline E mrs
Burman A mrs
Butler Martha miss
Butterfield E mrs
Burton Allen miss
Burns Eliza miss
Burns Ann miss
Bourke Isabella miss

C
Cain Jane
Cahill Bridget miss
Campbell Ayres miss
Caffery Anne mrs
Camp Maggie C miss
Cameron Mary A miss
Carter Amelia miss
Casey Ellen mrs
Cery W C mrs
Carpenter E A mrs
Corey Hannah mrs
Carter F E miss
Carry Lambert mrs
Caspar Maria Adams
Cashen Ella miss
Chase Ira J mrs
Chooley Jane mrs
Chambers Rose miss
Churches C A mrs
Churches Cornelia B mrs
Childs Josephine mrs
Chandler Charlotte J mrs
Chandler Ella miss
Chessert Mary miss
Clayton A L mrs
Clark E miss
Clark Mary Ann mrs
Clement Rachel F mrs
Closton Mary L mrs
Clayton A L mrs
Cobb Mary Ann mrs
Coker Elizabeth miss
Coleman S E mrs
Coller Ellen mrs
Cook Mary J miss
Corbies Alfred W mrs
Conley Margaret mrs
Cornell Lewis mrs
Condon Mary mrs
Cook J K mrs
Connorton B mrs
Combs Frank miss
Cowen Maggie miss
Corcoran Maggie mrs
Cormode Jane miss
Cabbaley Mary miss
Craig J Isabella
Crow Mary A miss
Crofoot Nancy L mrs
Curtis Emma F miss
Crumb S P mrs
Cranston Margaret miss
Cunningham C Alice
Culp Mary
Curtis Minnie A mrs

D
Davis Ellen miss
Davis Lafayette mrs
Davis Kaseline miss
Davis Juliet mrs
Davis Annanda miss
Davis Mary S miss
Davis Levi A mrs
Dake Sarah E miss
Dana A rev mrs
Dargan Elizabeth mrs
Decker Cary mrs
Davenport C M mrs
Demsy Margaret mrs
Dewey Horace P mrs
Dimmick C mrs
Dodd H F mrs
Dervoin A B mrs
Dodd Mary E mrs
Dolan C mrs
Downing Sophrania mrs
Doggett A A mrs
Donovan Jane
Donovan Ellen mrs
Douglas Henry mrs
Dusols mrs
Dunn Mary Jane mrs
Duffy Margaret mrs
Duffy Mary S mrs

E
Earl Hattie mrs
Edgeworth Cath'ine miss
Eddy Mary Ann
Edwards Charlotte mrs
Edgerton L S miss
Edson M A mrs
Evrard Letta miss
Emerson Oriss mrs
Elliott Hattie T mrs
Empey Minnie mrs

F
Fergusson Nancy mrs
Farrington Marg'et miss
Fair Bernard mrs
Fay Rosa miss
Ferguson Fannie miss
Flood Anne miss
Flynn Lacey miss
Florence Ellen mrs
Fitzgibbons Mary miss
Flemming H M mrs
Fleicer Adam mrs
Flynn Rosena mrs
Fox Louise E mrs
Foote L A mrs
Foley Thomas mrs
Franklin Hemeter mrs
Praaler J B mrs
Frinch H miss
Frost Louisa H miss
French Alice E miss
Fraser Mary miss
Frany Salt miss

G
Gallup Della mrs
Gaylord M L mrs
Gallagher Cathren miss
Gault C A mrs
Garde Catheren mrs
George Joseph mrs
Ginney Ellen mrs
Gilbert M mrs
Gleson Garry miss
Glavin Margret miss
Gilbert F mrs
Gilchrist Bell mrs
Gorman Lizzie miss
Golden Bella mrs
Godin Eliza miss
Going Carrie miss
Griswold C A miss
Gregg C A miss
Griam Ida mrs
Garvin Mary A miss
Grant Ellen J mrs
Gregory C S mrs
Green Jane M mrs
Gurley Mary
Grutzer miss
Green Lewis mrs
Grovener Maggie S miss
Gay S A mrs

H
Hagerty Hannah miss
Hager A M mrs
Hallister Caroline miss
Harvey Anna mrs 2
Harpell Louisa mrs
Hatch N J miss 2
Haskins Eliza mrs
Haywood Emily B mrs
Haskell M S miss
Hargar Philo L mrs
Henesy T F mrs
Hendrickson J miss
Herrick Matilda mrs
Hilbert E mrs
Hinchy Catherine mrs
Higbee Helen miss
Higgins Margaret miss
Hickox Della miss
Highland Mary miss
Hickey Ellen
Horton Amanda J mrs
Holmes Gertrude miss
Hotchkiss H B mrs
Howard Christina miss
Howard Mary A mrs
Hodges Marane mrs
Hoyt J L mrs
Holbrook Sophia mrs
Hutchings Wm mrs
Huld Margaret mrs
Hughes A miss
Hunt Ellen C

I
Irwin Bridget miss

J
Jones R C miss
Jones F K miss
Johnson Nellie M
Johnson Caroline
Johnson Harriet M
Johnson Louise
Johnson Bateman mrs
Johnson Almena A
Jennings Maria K
Jewitt Elizabeth miss
Jennings B miss
Jameson Ellen
Jeurdan Susan E
Joyce Thomas mrs

K
Keith H M mrs
Kenna Eliza mrs
Kendig Abby mrs
Kelly B A miss
Key Lillie C mrs
Kennedy John S mrs
Keep Johannah miss
Kellogg Mary E miss
Kenedy Catharine A mrs
Knowlton J mrs
King C M mrs
Kincade Margret
Killmer Emery E mrs
Kennicott Annie miss

L
Long Hanora miss
Layman Anna
Lawrence Rhoda miss
Lacy Maria mrs
Laycock Fanny mrs
Lamb Anna C
Lawrence Rhody E miss
Leachner Catharine mrs
Long Patk mrs
Largion Sarah E mrs
Logan Maggie J miss
Lostwell Margret miss

M
Magennis Maria mrs
Magill Jo miss
Moland Mary mrs
Manning Ellen miss
Maher Julia miss
Mann Permelia mrs
Madigan Thos H mrs
Mallory Emma L miss
Mackey Albert G mrs
Mackie mrs
Maughon mrs
Marsh G B mrs
Marsh Mary mrs
Martin Catharine 2
Mathews M mrs
Mather Emma miss
Mates Sarah mrs
Maybury Maggie
Meachem Jenny miss
Mety Elizabeth mrs
Meyers Elizy miss
Miller Abby miss
Miller Maria H mrs
Moulton H F mrs
Morris Joseph H mrs
Morris Joseph G mrs
Morrow Mary mrs
Moulton H F mrs
Morse Maggie miss
Morris mrs
Murphy mrs
Munroe Jennie mrs
Murray Ellen
Myers Jane miss
Malliken Lod a A mrs
Mughlig Glorvina mrs
Maloitte Catherine mrs

Mc
McBride Jennie miss
McCormick Bessy miss
McCleland Robert mrs
McBride Jane E miss
McCarthy Mary mrs
McCalla Mary mrs
McCoughin misses
McCarthey Catherine
McCulloch Eliza'th miss
McAuley John mrs
McCollum Eliza F mrs
McEntee Mary miss
McDonald Annie mrs
McGrane Hugh mrs
McGrath Margraur
McGamsooll Jenny
McGrath Mary mrs
McKay H M miss
McLean J M mrs
McKenna M J miss
McLean E M mrs
McLaughlin Francis mrs
McNamara Margaret mrs

N
Nagle Chas T mrs
Nesbith S G mrs
Neville Philip Z mrs
Nash Johanna
Nagles Sophia mrs
Newlove Thos mrs
Newton Catherine mrs
Nincle Sophia rev mrs

O
Oles Mary A
O'Neile Kate A miss
Owen Katie mrs
Otto Maria miss
Osborn Virginia S mrs
O'Malley Sarah miss
O'Connell Mary mrs

P
Pardee Hester A mrs
Parker Amelia P mrs 2
Patten Mary mrs
Perkins Missouri B
Phelan Mary miss
Peterson Caroline C miss
Perew Sophia mrs
Peters Joan mrs
Patty Emily E miss
Potter Sarah A
Powers Maggie
Potter Eliza Jane
Porter Wm B
Pratt Ellen J
Prentis Henry mrs
Purcill mrs
Purcill Ellen mrs

R
Ralph J mrs
Rambo Anna
Rawson O W mrs
Riedz Ellen miss 2
Reeve John mrs
Reynolds Aidelle miss
Reed Ann Eliza
Richards Winifred
Rieve Celes
Rice Clorinda
Rising Ruth
Robb Elizabeth C
Robb Annie
Rockwell E B mrs
Robertson Bridget
Rush Julia
Russell Nellie H
Rockwood Lovica
Ruger Del J mrs
Ryan Catherine mrs
Rose Barbara mrs

S
Sanders Katie T mrs
Sanford C A mrs
Sax Elizabeth 2
Saydan Martha
Scollay E mrs
Sennett Elizabeth
Seibert Minnie
Shanahan Bridget
Shires Mary C
Shay Jane R
Shell Louis G
Shea Elizabeth B
Shumway C W mrs
Smith Wallace mrs
Smith Geo I
Smith Carrie miss
Smith Carrie W mrs
Smith John mrs
Smith Zelia A
Smith Josephine
Smith James
Smith Emily O
Snow Sarah A
Sinclair Mary
Slattery Bridget
Spafford Hattie miss
Squiers Harriett W
Soper Ida miss
Stanley Joseph mrs
Sterling Jennie mrs
Stuart Mary Anne miss
Stuart E mrs
Stuart Mattie miss
St Leon Ida
Stowell L B mrs
Strong H rev mrs
Sullivan Anne
Swartz Kattie
Shaw Eliza

T
Taft F A mrs
Taber Catherine mrs
Talbot Jane
Talcott Manuel
Thompson mrs
Thompson N miss
Thomas Lizzie miss
Torrey Sophia
Tingley Anne miss
Tippetts Mary miss
Towle B C miss
Tobin Catherine
Tomkins M E mrs
Tripp Mary mrs
Turner Maria miss
Toner Eliza miss

W
Wainright Emma mrs
Walker Mary B miss
Watson Mary mrs
Ward Helen J mrs
Wardell Alice miss
Wardwell A J mrs
Wetmore C L mrs
Weller Jane miss
Wood Cornelia miss
Wells Rachel mrs
Welter Rebecca miss
Wells Phillip T mrs
Whitcomb Horatio F mrs
White Adda mrs
Whitman Benjamin mrs
Witron Louisa mrs
Witham Fanny S miss
Winters Eliza mrs
Wilder E A mrs
Wills J mrs
Willard Caroline miss
Winters Mary A miss
Willis Maria miss
Woodward Ella mrs
Wright Annie miss
Woodworth mrs
Woods Elizabeth miss
Woods Philanda mrs
Woodward Ella mrs

Y
Yeomans A W mrs

C
Crandall Ly's S
Condon Michael
Cromwell M S
Conway Mathew
Collins Michael
Collins Wm J on S
Conner Wm
Courtright W M
Creed Wm
Crawford John
Collins John
Conklin John M
Conley John
Colony John A
Cooper James V
Cooper J D
Cowles J A
Cose J L
Crane James L
Collins Jas
Cramer J W
Cooper Joseph N
Commiskl Hugh
Clarstone K G
Cogger H C
Cogan H
Culler G N
Copeland Geo
Congdon Geo B
Comstock Wm
Crane Francis
Cone Samuel
Cowell Frederick
Colby Reuben
Curry Robert
Calhoun Robert
Collins E H
Cuomore P
Coryell Chas
Crapo C
Coon Philip
Cauley Peter
Crandall A W
Colson N P
Corey Albert
Crapo Ambrose
Carney Michael
Clawson L J
Carmody Mich'l
Chaplin W J rev
Churchill W or L
Carpenter Wm W
Cheesman Wm
Campbell Wm
Campbell Jas jr
Chapman Geo
Carey John
Conway Lab
Chase J B
Chapman Jas
[illegible]
Chase Chas
Chapman P S
Churches Aug's
Chapin, Wheeler & co

D
Davis M J
Duggan Mathew
Darrow W L
Dike Wm
Duffy Wm
Dorsett Wm
Dempsey Joseph
Dawson John
Denny Jno H 2
Dyer John
Douglas John
Darcey John
Dean John
Dempster John
Dow John H 4
Davis John S jr
Draper James P
Dixon J W
Delane James
Davis Jas M 3
Davidson James
Davidson J W
Dean Jabes
Deal H
Decker H H
Dewey H D W
Driver T A
Door Geo
Dyer Geo
Dunkin G
Day S T
Degross Franklin
Drake Erastus R
Denning Elle L
Donahoe Edwd
Duffy Edwin
Day Daniel P
Denker P J
Dean Chas
Dunnigan Patrk
Dickinson C H
Desmond Corns
Devine Peter
Darling C W
Dix Chas E
Dyer & co, publishers
Doane & Manchester
Downing B N
Duffie Anthony

E
Ewing Wm
Evans W G 2
Elsey John capt
Elwood Isaac L
English James
Ely Israel C
Edmunds Henry
Eggleston Geo
Ennis Thos
Estes Geo
Ester Steve V
Everts Samuel
Edgell S M & Co
Evers Robt
Edwards Edwin
Everitt H B
Eldridge Richd
Ely E C & co
Ely Calvin
Elwood A R
Ells N K
Ely D Frank

F
Farrell Martin
Flint Lewis
Flaherty Wm P
Foster W S
Fennimore Wm
Fallen John
Forey John C
Fitzgerald Jas
Flood Jas capt
Keenan Jerome
Fitch H S capt 2
Fitch H S maj 2
Finch H S
Forsyth H R
Flint Henry
Fisher Henry H
Finn Thomas
Fell Geo
Finch Stephen
Folsom E rev
Fulton Elijah 2
Fishburn Eugene
Fitzgerald W P
Favourite C M
Frazier Patk
Farwell C H
Farmer Chas
Fish A A
Flagg & Pratt
Ford B & Son dr
Foster & Baxter
Fairbanch & Dunbar

G
Gleason A E
Gilbert Byron
Golden & Sammons
Grover & White
Gurney P & co
Gay C
Geddings P M hon
Garnett Dani
Griffiths David
Goldie Edwd
Guenon E J or Ema Roberts
Gilman Edwd K
Glover Fredk
Gardner Fredk
Gilmore Frankln
Gross G P
Granger Giles D
Grassall Henry
Gano Louis
Greef Isaac
Geary John or Honore
Grant Jas
Gainey J S 2
Gresham Jas
Galligan Jas
Gamble Jas
Gwynne J
Granger Jas R
Glen J W
Goodman John
Gill John M
Gould John
Gomer Joseph
Green W A
Groves Wm
Gastfield Wm
Garnett Wm I
Glinin Wm
Gorman Wm
Green W D
Gray Wm
Griffin mr
Gray Lewis
Green Martin
Gardiner J N

H
Humphrey M W
Howard Mich
Holbrook L H
Hicks Wm H
Hulburt Wm
Hobbs John R
Howell John C
Huggins John
Hickey James
Hobb J B
Holbrook Jas S
Humphrey J W
Horigan Jas
Hungate J H
Hill Geo
Hines Theodore
Hollinan Thos 2
Hoyt Tristem
Hubbert Fred
Hull Saml
Howe jr F A
Higgins E
Higgins E S
Hubbard Rich'd
Hogan P T
Holyland C
Hooker & Nichols
Horton O H
Howard W B
Hoyle A
Hoage Oliver
Highley O W
Hughes & co
Hurd, Rook & Potter
Hurd Albert
Huntley B E
Hubbard & Coker
Hamlin L B 2
Hatheway M D
Haines L M
Hays Martin
Hall Wm
Hamilton W L
Hawkins W H
Harrison Jas
Hawley Jos H
Hale Jos
Heffren John
Hall Johnathan
Hall J B
Healy J
Hendricks Jacob
Hunly Jas
Hall J D
Hall Horace
Hatch George
Houchet S F
Horton J
Harrington D
Hamilton David
Hart Chas
Heughes Peter H
Hanlan Patrick
Harvey C M
Hare Anson
Henson Oliver

I
Ives L J dr 2
Irwin John
Isbell Geo
Iowa Adam
Isbester Thos

J
Jameson J W
James Joseph T
Jackman T A
Jackson I H
Jerome D W
Jollife Richard
Jewett B W
Johnson Martin
Johnson Wm I
Johnson John A
Johnson Henry
Judge Harry
Johnson S F
Johnson Edm'd
Jones W P
Jones J Dewitt
Jones R B

K
Kendall & co
Kirtland N W
Kimball A W
Kelly B J
Key & Slade
Kernball B & co
Kellums Charles
Kelly Charles
Kellogg Charles
Kerr David & co
Kennett F D
Kilburn F A
Kempton Geo
Kempton George
Kidder H M
Kennedy H T
Knites Henry
Kenney James
Kehoe James
Kanouse James
Kelsey Israel
Kelly John D
Kelly John
Kenyon W K
Kemper Wm
Kerns Michael
Kerr R

L
Lynch George
Leour T C
Lassell G S
Lennon Edward
Lyon E L
Leear Edwin B
Lewis C
Langlas Charles
Lee Patrick
Lyons Thos
Lott Cornelius
Leddy Patrick
Lancaster A
Lattan Henry
Livingston H 2
Leonard Hugh
Lebran Hubert
Love James
Lathy John
Lane Joseph
Ledward John
Lewis John
Lyndes Wm H
Lamping Lewis
Leary M
Leduc & co A
Lyman & Colman
Lana, Sanford & co

M
Manning & co 2
Marsh, Rowe & co
Merriman A S
Marsh Oliver
Meyers Andrew
Madden A L
Merrill N F
Mason C E
Martin Chas A
Magnant P E
Mathews capt
Marske S
Maynard S A
Marsh F A
Marthon T W & co
Martin Gershom
Mason Jenks
Mallery Jno A
Martin J W
Mathew J
Mead Isaac H
Madigan John
Meadows Wm
Malaly Wm
Mann Warren
Merritt Madison
Mallery L 2
Mack John
Mackey Albert G
Myers Andrew
Murdock & co
Mott Achsa
Mires Patsy
Moulton Chenny
Moore Chas C
Murphy Danl
Morse D S
Myers B
Mills R A
Mondegrove Fa'n
Murray S E
Mowrey Spencer
Mundy Felix
Miller G W
Moore J H
Morris J H
Moulton J H
Mott Isaac G
Munnell Josiah S
Miller John
Moody Joseph
Murray, Kinsy & co
Murphy Mich 2
Morris Lawrence

Mc
McArthur C A
McCleary By'n J
McPherson N
McCleary Alec
McCabe Albert
McClurg Alex C
McMahon P J
McCarthy Chas
McKillip Dan'l
McGraw Edgar
McDonald Mal
McCarthy Harry
McCormack Isa Wm
McCoyd J B
McQuestion J
McCammon Jas
McCleary Jas S
McNarney John
McGregors Jno
McArdle John
McNamara Jno
McKenzie John
McReady Wm
McManis Wm
McCann Wm
McGovern Rich
McNamara Mar

N
Nash L H
Nichols L D
North Levi J
Noye Wm
Newcomb G
Noyes John P
Noyes Geo M
Norton Geo C
Newcomb Clive
Nicleson capt
Nixon, Chatfield & Woods

O
O'Connell Wm
Osgood H E
Outhwaite F
Overlock E S
O'Connell Pat
O'Callaghan P O
O'Malley Pat
O'Brien Pat
Olas O D

P
Patterson Lewis
Phillips mr
Pfelen Michael
Perkins Leslie
Perhane Chr M
Palmer William
Peterman Wm C
Perry Wm A H
Pinney G P
Prank Geo B
Presse T T
Pillsbury Saml G
Perry Samuel B
Phillips William
Purdy Warren G
Pierce Wm B
Popham Joseph
Parker W
Patterson Wm J
Pease John F
Phillips Beni J
Peters John S
Proctor Josiah C
Perrins rev J D
Probert James
Paddock J 2
Painter H
Powers mast G W
Parker capt R J
Parke Elisha
Pratt David
Poundstone Rich
Patterson Ewd
Potter Ransom S
Porter E Payson
Plumer D B
Pierce Daniel H
Price David G
Plantry Parker
Plummer Chas
Patchen Chas E
Power Patrick
Pengeon P
Parties C W
Purdy N H
Pierce Abisha
Powers A
Powers Alpha
Phillips A

Q
Quayle N T
Quigley Mallchior
Quade David
Quigley John

R
Rogers Geo J
Roberts G W col
Robinson Geo F
Rebanks Tha
Roeder Geo L
Rankin S W
Routh Stephen
Routh S B
Ross S P
Richer Silas
Rice E H
Reagan Michl
Reed Ruben
Richards'n rev dr
Rodger D capt
Rouley Chas
Roney Peter
Reynolds C W
Roark Patrick
Rivers Cha
Rick Chas
Rouley Chas
Roberts P M
Roberts Owen H
Roobell Abram
Roe Abram
Roberts O F
Raymond B
Rand B S & co
Rouse A D dr
Rogers & McCormack
Rowand H M
Rogers Henry
Ringbold H W
Rice Henry
Rose J S dr 2
Reynolds Jas L
Richards J G & co
Ryan James
Ray James
Rice J H
Read J H
Ransley John R
Ragan John
Redding Joseph
Rosisin John Lee
Redfield Wm B
Ramsey Wm
Reume Wm E
Reynolds W E
Rosman W capt
Rigney M
Rice & Sweet
Roche Morris
Riche Lewis
Robinson Merrill
Rust Lewis

S
Shepard M M
Shenson Lavison
Sales M T
Sharp W J
Shanks John
Scully John
Shanta Joseph
Shank John
Shour John
Seaverns Josh
Sawyer Jos capt
Sears Joseph
Shippey J C
Sawtel Jas D
Sample H S & co
Seamon Geo W
Sherman Geo
Seaverns S H
Shafer F M
Sheldon E M
Sanborn Rufus S
Sensober Edgar
Seeley D J B
Sawyer Abner J
Seymour Chas
Scully Chas
Shines N
Shoub Andie S
Sprague & Stetson 2
Sullivan A
Stephens Alf M
Smith Nathan
Stanner Alfred
Smith & Hawley
Smith & Reed
Smith A L
Smith J C & co
Smith J T & co
Smith Jas S & co
St Clair Jas E
Stafford J C
Swazey J D
Stokes Jas Rupert
Sloan Jeremiah
Steward Jas
Skinner Harvey
Snell Geo
Swan Theo F
Sullivan Tim M
Simpkins Geo W
Smith Theo
Sumner Thos
Stone T J
Sprague S C
Stone F J
Smith Franklin
Spears S
Stone F P
Sayner Fred
Sweet Samuel dr
Smith Robt
Sylvester Ros G
Sweet D W C
Sprague D D
Stewart D B
Stevens D W
Stephenson Dav
Stiles Chas
Steele Chas
Sutter Chas B
Smoke Chas
Stearns Chas
Sloan M P
Sebey mr druggist
Steare Wm
Stephenson W C
G L 2
Snyder Wm H
Sly Wm M
Stowe Walter H
Strong Wm
Straton Wm H
Swainson John
Simonton John
Stevenson John
Stoneberger J B
Stevens Julius M
Steed John
Smith John
Stafford John P
Stratton John F
Sullivan Jerm'h

T
Thomas M
Tiddeman & W M
Thayer M
Turner Manuel
Thorn Wm H
Taft Jos W
Thornton J W
Thompson J B
Thompson J S
Thorn John R
Trebilcock John
Tracey John
Tupping Ira
Tallmage W J
Thorn Jas T
Thompson Hy P
Thompson Hiram
Thomas Hir'm
Tetham Theo
Taber G S 2
Thayer Fred
Thatcher Solmn
Taggart Robt
Tollman B F
Tessly D B
Trimble David
Traby Patrick
Thompson Andw
Thoma A L
Terrill B R
Tesley A J
Temple, Wright & co
Todd & Ducy

V
Vaughan Martin
Vincent F A
Vidler Richd
Vint T A
Vandenburger P F
Vanderburgh H
Vale John
Vanorwick Jno
Vontiner mr
Vanorman L O

W
Welch Francis
Ward Solon
Whiting S doct
Wheaton E H capt
White Edward
Ward E E
Warde doct
Wetmore C L 2
Whitear C W
Whitmore C E
Wheeler B G
Whittmarsh A M
Weston Allyn
Whitney & White
Wood mr (tailor)
Wise Martin
Whitmarsh Mann
White M
Waters Michael O
Wells mr aldm'n
Walker mr Arnot
Moore & Walker
Welsh Martin
Wardner ambrotypist
Ward Wm
Whitfield Wm
Woodruff J G 2
Wright Jos C
Wreath John
Winchell J B
Wilder J B
Witt J J
Wood J B
Wilson N W
Wright Jimmy
Wood H R
Winter Henry
Wilson H H & G
Wing Henry & co
Wood son G T capt
Williams Geo W
Wright G W
Westbrook Wm
Wood W J
Webb Wm
Wellington Wm
Webster Wm
Wallace John H
White John R
Whitehead W W
Wagner John W
Welch John W
White John W
Willet Ferd P
Winston Fredk
Wilder Daniel
Wieber E T
Wood Edwd B
Wood D T
Wooly D B
Wood C M
Whitman Chas R
Woolworth C M
Wooks Patrick
Wood Alfred
Wood A T mr
Washington Ire
White T J
Whitney J B capt
Weld Hartley
Whitney B C & co
Washburn Geo
Wood Geo B
Walker Tuscon
Warbell Thos
Whitaker C A
Whitaker & Son
Wood Geo
Wells A P

Z
Zirick Wm H

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Anderson A J rev
Allen A L
Adams & bro
Alexander D R
Anger E B 2
Andrews E A
Avery S M 2
Ames Geo
Abell T F dr
Arms Geo W
Austin James
Adams James
Andrews J
Arrington J Col
Ackley John
Andrews R W
Amal John
Allice John P
Ashton John
Anderson Jno R
Alley Wm R
Andrus W C
Andrews Lym W
Adium R R capt

B
Bain A
Banks C H
Babson & West
Bidwell & Armstrong
Bellinger & Lawrence
Bean A H
Billings A M
Barley P
Blathewick Ed
Ball Silas
Battershall J H
Blodgett S B
Barton Frank
Bulger Geo
Bailey Ezra W
Barnes Geo
Bates Geo
Best E capt
Bliss H W
Bowling James
Beers Jacob
Ballard J G
Bassett J
Blichard Jacob
Blish Irwin
Barker I N
Beggle Joseph
Babcock John
Belknap John
Bartlett Wm
Beetles Wm
Baylies Wm H
Baker Wm M
Baker W F
Brennan Mc
Brown L W
Bryant M V
Barnet Wm
Boyd W
Brown A W
Bratton John
Bucklin John
Brush John
Brown John P
Ball John H
Buskin John E
Smith J W
Brown Isaac G
Brown James G
Brown Thos capt
Bradley Thos C
Booth G L
Boyles E M
Bogert A
Bullis R E capt
Borchard Edwd
Boyle B M
Byrne D
Bosanquet D W
Burke Daniel
Bunce Patrick
Burlingame P
Boyde Chas S
Brown Chas
Bothwell J J
Brown Benjamin
Bosworth A W
Bowler
Beals, Cookerton & Co

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH [illegible], 1862.

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

[illegible] Island No. 10, March 27th, 1862.

It was a [illegible] for Job that sittings were comp[illegible] unknown in his day, else his obdurate [illegible] had yielded had Beelzebub tried him with a "sitting." Of all tedious sittings, the siege of Troy, despite the picturings of the blind bard, must have been *par excellence* the very quintessence of exquisite dullness, and Sebastopol a gigantic *ennui*, both to Bull, Crapeau and Russ. A large fleet of gunboats, mortar boats, ammunition boats, steamboats, tug boats—a total of over fifty—have sat down here for two long weeks. Two miles away, a large and powerful enemy have sat down behind formidable batteries, staring us in the face, occasionally answering our thundering mortars and sharp rifles by a well aimed and provokingly proximate conical, screaming over our heads. The mountain will not come to Mahomet, and in this instance Mahomet must not go to the mountain, for the present at least; and thus we sit like two felines upon a board fence, savagely regarding each other, fiercely growling and occasionally unsheathing our claws. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday have slipped away like dreams, with no startling sensation or important movements to mark their exits; and, like Titus, quadrupled, we set down in our diaries, "Lost, four days."

Not altogether lost. From distant New Madrid, as I write, comes the booming of heavy guns over the woods; for it is only six miles across this overflowed point to our friends, who are resolutely maintaining the blockade, and daily and nightly bending every sinew to get across the river and attack the rear of the rebels encamped about No. 10, while our gunboats in front engage their batteries. That thorough, restless soldier, John Pope, is busy day and night. His guns have hardly time to cool. A desperate enemy is trying to break the meshes which have ensnared him, but the net still holds, and will hold until its spoils are in our hands. In the meantime, the practical engineering skill of Colonel Bissell is at work, in a manner I may not detail at present, without coming under the rule contraband—in this instance a foolish caution, however, as the rebel spies were far ahead of the Federal newspapers in enterprise—to relieve General Pope, and the fleet at the same time, and pave the way for a joint attack. When that attack does come, as come it must, then look out for thunders from this overflowed valley of the Mississippi.

What have been the results of this two weeks sitting? At first glance unimportant—but the sober *resume* of the fortnight develops most happy effects. One powerful battery has been completely silenced. It was manned by cool, resolute, determined plucky men. They deserve that admission in their favor for their valor in a bad cause. They resolutely stood on the first day of the bombardment one of the most terrific showers of shot and shell which ever rained into a battery, and with only one gun that could reach us, defiantly returned our fire, from morn till dusk. Three days longer they manned their works under the slow but terrific and galling fire of our mortars, which with every succeeding shot, were gaining new and fearful accuracy. Six of their seven guns were dismounted. Gaping breaches showed in their earthen works. The heavy trees in their rear were shivered and splintered, and their branches flung into their fortifications. Their flag was shot away, but they defiantly waved another from the right angle of the works. At last, our pitiless projectile storm dismounted their last remaining gun and drove them from behind their breastworks. They mounted another powerful gun some distance to the left, under cover of the timber, and opened an accurate fire upon our mortars. The Mound City replied from her bow rifles, and in fifteen minutes knocked the gun into flinders and sent its gunners flying through the woods. That was the last of the upper battery. For five days not a man has been seen about it. Not a shot has been fired, although upon several occasions our transports have been within easy range. The batteries upon the main shore and the island have also been mysteriously silent. Nothing has been heard from them for two days. The last shot fired was on Tuesday, at a skiff which ventured some distance down the shoot with a reconnoitering party on board. The dress parades which took place on the main shore during the first two or three days of our stay have ceased. Few tents remain in sight. Our shells have demoralized the enemy, as we know from authentic information. Our loss by the enemy's fire has been only one man. A deserter who came within our lines a day or two since says that over sixty men have been killed in the upper battery, and about thirty upon the main shore and island. Whatever may have been their loss, certain it is, that upon several occasions we have descried parties burying their dead and taking away their wounded. Their real loss we shall probably never know. So, after all the tediousness of the siege, we have no reason to complain of our fortnight's work.

I have mentioned before that spies have been busy at work in our midst. They are cognizant of every movement which has been made by the fleet. By means of skiffs and canoes they have crossed from the Island and paddled their way through the overflowed woods to the log cabins on this side the Missouri shore, right under our very noses, and strange to say, although we have a large force of troops here, they have obtained all the information they wanted from secession women, and returned unmolested. An old woman inhabiting one of these cabins, standing still deep in the water, to which I paddled in a dugout, informed me they had been to her and threatened all sorts of vengeance if she did not reveal to them all she knew about the fleet. The old lady who has been converted to Unionism by the excellent bargains she has driven for her pigs, calves and hens, with the steamboat men, set the spies and their threats at defiance, and resolutely for once at least in her amphibious life, kept her tongue between her teeth—a difficult undertaking I should imagine from the voluble garrulity with which she entertained me upon several occasions, outrivaling even the ancient crows who from morning until night keep pleading their *caws* from the dead cottonwoods in front of her door.

The fleet remains this morning in *statu quo*. The mortars are firing rather more rapidly than heretofore and concentrating upon the island around which transports are flying with more than usual celerity. The gunboats still hold their old positions with the exception of the St. Louis, which as I write is crawling past us up stream at a two-mile pace. The Conestoga, for the past three or four days has been in the mail service, and has made daily trips to Cairo.

The river still continues rising, and pours a vast volume of water over its banks and through the woods. It is now largely accelerated by the rise in the Ohio. When the Missouri shall have added its tremendous bulk of water the rivermen, who have followed the river for years, predict a most terrible inundation of the Mississippi valley. Already as far as the eye can reach is an unbroken waste of waters. The current rolls along fiercely, at a rate of at least eight miles an hour, and completely choked up with logs and trunks. The lower portions of Hickman and Columbus are completely overflowed, and several buildings have been washed from their foundations, and passed us floating down the river. One of these, the other day, as it passed the island, was mistaken for a Yankee infernal machine, and at once became the target of all the rebel batteries. In a few minutes it was completely perforated with shot, and went floating by for Memphis in a thousand pieces.

The weather is delicious enough to provoke expressions of delight from a stoic. The air is fragrant and balmy, and the skies cloudless. The trees are bursting with leaf, and the woods resonant all day with the music of myriads of gaudily plumaged birds basking from branch to branch.

I hope soon to be able to write you of more congenial topics than birds and trees. Appearances indicate that the day is at hand and that the music of birds will soon give place to the thunder of war.

Effect of the Federal Victories Abroad.

[London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

London, Friday, March 14, 1862.

Never were victories more opportune than those of Roanoke Island, Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. These blows fell upon the British sympathizers with the South with stunning force. The papers published the news at first without a word of comment. Had there been a Confederate victory, we should have had columns of jubilations. I except, of course, the two or three papers with Northern sympathies. The Thunderer was silent, and thus surly. When it became necessary to say something, the public was assured that these victories were really of very little importance, and could do nothing toward the conquest and subjugation of so vast a territory as that included in the Southern Confederacy.

But whatever may be the effect of the national successes on the war in America, they have been sufficiently decisive in the British Parliament. Mr. Gregory made his attack on the blockade in the House of Commons, and Lord Campbell in the House of Lords. They were listened to with patience and with sympathy. They did not lack the encouragement of cheers. Mr. Gregory avowed his sympathy with the South, and made the strongest case possible against the blockade. Mr. Forster demolished his argument, but that was not needed. Gens. Burnside, Grant and Buell had done that more effectually. It was decided that the blockade is a good enough blockade, until there are some confederate victories.

Disappointed in this effort, no attack has been made upon the principles of blockades; but England will not give up the right arm of her power. It is not for her interest to establish precedents against blockades. She has three times resisted urgent appeals from the French Government to interfere. This is stated not only by the press, but in Parliament, and without contradiction, while the American papers are praising Louis Napoleon for his supposed friendship to the Union. England, as matters now stand, will not break the blockade, because she may wish next year to maintain one of her own; but there is no doubt that she would be glad of any good pretext to do so. You saw with what alacrity she sprang to arms in the affair of the Trent case. Do you doubt that she is watching eagerly for a similar opportunity? What are her less than thirty thousand troops in Canada against the [illegible] that might be hurled against her, when there shall be no longer any force in the South to oppose them?

The next move in Parliament will be for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Even that will probably be postponed until we have further intelligence. The great question here is as to the actual feeling and determination of the South. To recognize a Government, whose people are just ready to abandon it, would be absurd. If Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell can assure the Governments of England and France that their people are united, and determined to maintain the position they have taken at all hazards, and at all sacrifices, there will probably be a formal recognition, particularly if the Northern troops should meet with a check, or if the contest can be protracted. This would be in accordance with English, French and American precedents, and the Government of the United States, which has not been slow in recognizing revolutionary Governments, could not complain of such recognition, if it were accompanied by a rigid and impartial neutrality.

As to an actual neutrality in sentiment, I need not say that it has no existence. There is a Northern party, with its organs; but the Southern party is far more numerous and powerful. It is excused by some, on the ground that it is natural for Englishmen to sympathize with the weaker party. This, they tell us, is the reason why they feel so glum over a Northern victory, while another Bull Run would throw the whole country into ecstacies.

THOSE WOODEN GUNS.

Impregnability of Manassas.

An officer belonging to the Grand Army of the Potomac writing to a friend in this city says:

Centreville, March 22, 1862.

* * I observe that the Philadelphia *Inquirer* denies that there were any wooden guns in any of the rebel works about Manassas, on the authority of Colonels E. H. Wright, and J. J. Astor. There were none on the farther side of Bull Run, but to my personal knowledge, there were at least *twenty* "dummy" cannon in the works around Centreville, and every officer in this regiment can testify to the same, for we all examined them, handled them, laughed at them, and swore at those who permitted this huge army to be kept half a year at bay by these shams. The army feels mortified and disgraced—I can speak positively for Gen. Sumner's division. Strategy and masterly inactivity are good in their places, but we have had too much of them on the banks of the Potomac.

A number of officers obtained permission to visit the Bull Run battle-field and inspect the wonderful natural and artificial strength of the position, so long held by the rebels. Well, I declare to you that I never was so much astonished and disappointed in my life. From the Stone Bridge to Manassas is four to five miles, and in that whole distance there is not a ditch, embankment, or military work that I could not ride my horse over without trouble. Why, sir, I have been in Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia since the war broke out, and have not seen a piece of country better calculated for a fair, open, stand up fight than this same Manassas, where our troops, last July, were so ingloriously defeated. Instead of the terrible rifle pits, forts, bastions, redoubts, redans, ditches, traps, dead falls, hidden recesses, masked batteries, and earth filled with powder to be exploded and blow thousands into eternity, told of by the cowards who fled from the battle field like a flock of frightened sheep, we found an undulating, open country, with some clumps of trees, and a fringe of woods along Bull Run and Cub Run.

The strongest protection the rebels ever had was the banks of Bull Run—a little stream almost dry in summer, which could be crossed at any point by infantry in two minutes. If McClellan had led us against the rebels last November or December, or this spring, we would have flanked them on either wing; there were no natural or artificial obstructions that could have prevented it; or we could have broken their centre with ease, and chased them like antelopes over the plain of Manassas.

It is a slander on this grand army of a quarter of a million of soldiers, to say that fifty or seventy thousand butternut secesh could have whipped us—could have stood one charge properly made. Place no confidence in what lying reporters tell about the "impregnability of Manassas." Such falsehoods are the price they pay for permission to ride round with the body-guard and near the General's staff. It is the firm conviction of the officers and soldiers—for the latter have their eyes about them as well as the former—that Manassas could have been taken any time during the last six months, had the leaders been as capable and willing to lead as the regiments were to follow.

Manassas is the biggest humbug on the face of the globe. Future travelers will point it out as the place that 227 regiments of Union troops dare not assault for seven months, though defended by less than one-third of their number. Will historians ascribe the torpor of the grand army for this long dreary period, to treachery or imbecility of leaders, or to some other cause? Oh! that we had a Grant to order us to "move on the enemy's works.'

Slavery in Ohio.

We learn that the Senate's Committee who visited Camp Chase Prison to examine into the condition and number of "contrabands" held in "durance *vile*" among the "Secesh" of that popular and populous institution, found a greater number of darkeys there than had been expected. Instead of about 30, they discovered upwards of 70. They found also that the amiable Secesh officers, upon whom these contrabands were waiting, claimed them as their property, and waxed both indignant and insolent at the idea of their "property" being detailed to the *ignoble* duty of waiting upon "Yankees" at the hospital. Those gentlemen from "Dixie's land" will perhaps learn in due time that their 70 odd slaves are not so much "property" now as they "used to was." We shall probably have the Committee's report today.—*State Journal, 25th.*

Salt at Memphis.—One of the Memphis papers gives solemn warning that the people of that city, before they will surrender it to the Federal troops, "will demolish it and sow its site with salt." It is amusing to hear fellows talk this way who can't get salt enough to cure their pork, or even to season their mush and boiled eggs.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE CITY.

Hermann.—Let our readers remember that M. Hermann opens this evening at Bryan Hall. Attention is called to his announcement in another column.

☞ There will be a meeting of the managers and directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Tuesday April the first. A general attendance is requested.

☞ We direct attention to Dr. Hunter's card in another column. Giving as he does his whole attention to diseases and affections of the throat and lungs, Dr. Hunter's experience in treating those organs is very great.

Chicago Gardener's Society.—A regular meeting of this society will be held at 112 Dearborn street Monday evening at 7 o'clock. All members and others interested are requested to attend. Matters of special interest will be presented.

Flight of Pigeons.—On Saturday morning the sky over the city was darkened by the flight of myriads of wild pigeons, passing from the North, Southward. The "Oldest Inhabitant" says we may look out for a "cold squall." Let it squall.

Anniversary Festival of the Houston Lodge I. O. G. T.—The Anniversary Festival of Houston Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, will take place this evening at their Hall, corner of Clinton and West Randolph streets. All Good Templars are invited to attend.

Benefit of G. D. Chaplin.—Mr. G. D. Chaplin, a worthy actor, and one who has labored hard to please play-going people, is to take a benefit this evening at McVicker's. The bill is a rare one, including "Luke the Laborer," in which Frank Munroe is to appear, and "The Lady of the Lions," in which Mr. Chaplin will take the character of "Polly Ann." We bespeak a good house for Mr. Chaplin. He deserves well of the Chicago public.

☞ The introduction to the public of the celebrated saponaceous compound, *Cocoaine Soap*, is a perfect success. Public opinion, that eagle spy on all human labors and inventions, has long since discovered its excellence and given unqualified assent to its value. The experience of the thousands who have used it, the voluntary testimony of the unprejudiced, and the judgment of the learned and enlightened, have conferred upon it a reputation of the highest value. Put up in boxes at 35 and 50 cents per box, by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

Desecrators to be Punished.—We are requested to state by Mr. Volk the custodian of the grounds of the late Senator Douglas, at Cottage Grove, that all persons in the habit of desecrating any part of those groves in which the grave and cottage are situated, by shooting and hunting of birds, will be prosecuted under the laws, unless they desist from the practice. It is certainly not a fitting hunting ground for sportsmen, and those persons who will go there without respect for the grave, or even the Sabbath day, and shoot birds, should blush with shame at such conduct. This warning it is hoped will be sufficient.

Fire.—The alarm of fire Saturday morning at 8 o'clock was caused by the partial burning of a two-story frame dwelling, the residence of Mr. F. Rickords, on West Washington street, near Union. The fire is supposed to have originated from some defect in a flue in the kitchen. The back portion of the building was nearly ruined, and considerable damage was done to the main part. Mr. Rickords's furniture was also somewhat injured by the hasty removal. The house was insured in the Firemen's Company, of this city. Loss about $300.

As the firemen were on their way to the scene of the fire, one of the hook and ladder carts was accidentally capsized, at the corner of Washington and Union streets. The cause of this mishap was the running of the cart into a deep ditch, leading to a sewer. The vehicle struck the bank with considerable force, and both horse and cart were turned wrong side up, the driver alighting in very close and dangerous proximity to the animal's heels. No one was hurt, however, though the ladder and cart were somewhat injured. The steam fire engine, U. P. Harris, also got stuck in the mud, on Jackson street, and by the time it could be extricated, the fire had been subdued.

Military Claim Agency.—We invite the attention of those having business with the Departments at Washington, or having claims against the Government for military services, to the advertisement of Messrs. Fitch & Wilson, in another column, who have established an agency in this city and at Washington, for the collection of claims against the Government. Mr. Wilson is an old resident of Washington and thoroughly conversant with the mode of transacting business and urging it through the various departments. Mr. T. S. Fitch is a well-known lawyer of this city, and has had much experience in this business. Their list of references is a sufficient guaranty that all business entrusted to their hands will be faithfully and efficiently attended to.

A Pleasant Occasion.—On Friday evening a very pleasant time was experienced by those present at the Briggs House on the occasion of the presentation of a set of very elegant military trappings to Adjutant David C. Bradley of the Scotch regiment. The presentation was made by our well-known fellow-citizen, Robert Hervey, Esq., in a very timely and eloquent address, after which the evening was passed in speeches, songs, and a general good time, in the course of which the President, our leading military men, the legal profession, the ladies, and our absent friends were each toasted in an appropriate manner. Old Scotia was well represented; and if this favored regiment fulfil half its present promise it will be heard from in a substantial manner before the close of the war. We wish well to the Scotch regiment and its gallant officers.

Books for Soldiers and Sailors.—We have received from the American Tract Society, G. S. F. Savage, the Secretary of the Western Agency, specimen copies of a series of publications suitable for the tent, the forecastle and the hospital. The series of "Books for Soldiers and Sailors" already comprises over thirty different kinds, in a pocket size, varying from 16 to 128 pages each, beautifully printed and in a style of binding that the most experienced officers have advised. This enterprise of the Society has the sanction and recommendation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, Governor Andrew, and General Scott, and are on topics suitable to the spiritual and physical wants of the classes for whom they are designed, teaching the beauty of morality and inspiring the dignity of manhood. Among these tiny works we notice the following:

Take Care of your Health; Words of Cheer for the Christian Soldier; Sketch of the Life of Gov. Briggs; Words of Counsel for the Wise Soldier; Words of Healing for the Sick; the Soldier's Pocket Bible, first printed in 1643, for Oliver Cromwell's Soldiers; George Washington the Soldier and Christian. Also the Christian Banner, in monthly numbers, for the soldier and the Sailor. Lastly, the Picture Lesson Book, being the first series of books for the instruction of the "contrabands," not differing much from the ordinary school primers.

Besides the above the Society is publishing packages of pocket and envelope tracts in English and German, for distribution among the troops. Full information and a price list of these publications may be obtained at the Depository, 51 La Salle street.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

Our citizens were somewhat surprised by the arrival in their midst last evening, at about five o'clock, via the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin infantry, which passed through our streets shortly after their entrance, treating the few who were out to a military pageant of no little interest.

The following is the roster of the Eighteenth.

Colonel—James S. Alban.
Lieut. Colonel—S. W. Beal.
Major—J. C. Quain.
Adjutant—G. L. Park.
Quartermaster—J. D. Rodgers.
Surgeon—G. F. Huntington.
First Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Buck.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Mead.
Chaplain—J. Dewey.
Co. A—Capt. J. C. Millard.
Co. B—Capt. W. H. Jackson.
Co. C—Capt. —— Layne.
Co. D—Capt. G. N. Fisk.
Co. E—Capt. W. Bremer.
Co. F—Capt. —— Roberts.
Co. G—Capt. J. H. Compton.
Co. H—Capt. —— Saxton.
Co. I—Capt. —— Coleman.
Co. K—Capt. —— Kershaw.

The Eighteenth has been in camp at Milwaukee since the 7th of January last, where its officers and privates have had the benefit of excellent and arduous drill under most competent instructors. The force numbers 960 men who will compare favorably in stature, muscle, bone and sinew, with any of the commands that our sister State has sent to the wars. They are armed and completely equipped, down to the minutiæ of camp paraphernalia. None of the field and staff officers have as yet seen actual service, but they are the kind of men soldiers are made of, and will undoubtedly do honor to the colors under which they fight and the noble State from which they hail.

Colonel Alban was a resident of Plover, Portage county, and we believe once represented his district in the United States Senate. He is well known throughout the State and has the esteem of a large and respectable constituency. He will certainly lead his regiment with coolness, and has the mind and courageous heart to make an able and efficient commander.

Colonel Alban is ably seconded by Lieut. Beal, from Taycheedah, Fond du Lac county.

No arrangements having been perfected for furnishing refreshments for the staff officers of the regiment at any of the principal hotels, one or two private citizens, including Jas. V. Ayer, Esq., of the firm of Hale & Ayer, invited them to their private residences. A portion were also provided for by Messrs. Pearce and Benjamin, of the Adams House. It was not known that the command was to arrive, or it is more than probable that the hospitalities of the city would have been more generally proffered. But as it was, the regiment did not suffer for creature comforts of various kinds.

The Spring Trade.

The re-opening of trade has begun and our streets have a busy aspect, and merchants are finding an increased influx of customers from the sections tributary to Chicago. And our merchants have made liberal preparations in stocks, which in extent and quality seem indeed a return to the better time before the war. Among these we call attention to the claims of the well-known house of Graves & Irvine, No. 78 Lake street, whose extensive premises present a full line of their department of goods in, what we might sum up as ladies' furnishing, including, as it does, hoop-skirts and corsets from the best manufacturers, hosiery, gloves, trimmings and notions. By the system they have adopted they have two distinct departments of wholesale and retail, the shoppers in their front salesroom on Lake street enjoying no small advantage from the vicinity of the wholesale room in the rear, as obviously giving lines fresher and more complete. The house deserves its success, has lived through the panic and the war thus far, and we hope, will see their counters thronged long after Jeff. Davis has been accorded his just deserts, and the rebellion has become what their goods never are—*out of date.*

The Death of Captain Shepley.

A letter from Dr. R. G. Bogue, Surgeon of the 19th Regiment, Colonel Turchin, gives the following particulars of the death of the lamented Captain Shepley. Writing, March 23d, at Camp in Tennessee, to one of his brothers here, he says:

There has been a sad accident among us. Captain Shepley, of Company I, of our regiment, died this morning at half past three, from a wound received while loading his pistol, near 5 o'clock P. M., day before yesterday. It discharged while in his hands, the ball entering his body just below the border of the ribs, about two inches to the left of the middle of the body. I saw him soon after the accident. The ball had not passed out of the body, but there was evidence of a severe injury, although he seemed to bear it well. But after a couple of hours there was vomiting of blood and hiccoughing, and he suffered very much. I feared he would not live through the night, but about 11 P. M. vomiting and hiccoughing ceased, and he felt tolerably easy. I sat up with him to 3 A. M., when Dr. Ballache got up and staid up with him the remainder of the night.

He felt comparatively comfortable all the forenoon. I got the use of a good room in a house near by and removed him into it near noon. About 2 P. M. he began to fail, and continued to fail steadily and rather rapidly until death—at half-past 3 o'clock this morning.

Dear young man! he has finished his military life early and very sadly for us all—especially for his company, all of whom liked him very much. He was, too, a favorite with all the officers in the regiment. As I sat by him that night, attending to his wants and trying to relieve his suffering, it did seem too hard to see his bright, young life ebb so sadly away. He was in my tent but a few days before, and in our talk said he hoped if he was killed during the war that it would be in battle—not in camp, nor while on picket. It is too sad, indeed, that his brave, noble life should have met death so soon.

I examined the body to-day; found that the ball passed through the stomach—spleen—cutting the very lower point of the left lung, and completely cutting one rib off about two and a half inches from the spine, lodging in the muscles just behind the rib.

Col. Turchin is going to send the body home to Chicago.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Alleged Warehouse Frauds.

On Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. the members of the Board of Trade met at their rooms, for the purpose of hearing and discussing the report of the Committee appointed in October last to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the management of the grain trade of this city. A large number of members of the Board were present, and after the meeting had been called to order by President Stephen Clary, Mr. J. C. Wright, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, read a lengthy report, stating in substance that after a careful and unimpartial examination into the matter under consideration, the Committee had elicited abundant testimony to establish the fact that many gross and inexcusable irregularities exist in the delivery and shipment of grain, in this market; that, without attempting to criminate any person or parties, it was patent that an immense quantity of wheat that goes into the warehouses after being rejected by the inspector, comes out and is sent off as number two wheat; and that as a consequence, wheat sent East from this market usually brings less by four or five cents per bushel than that sent out of any other port on the lakes. The Committee recommended several plans by which it was thought the evil might be remedied, but at the same time asked the Board to adopt any other means that should be deemed preferable.

The report of the Committee was discussed by Messrs. Watson V. Coe, Geo. Watson, J. C. Wright, N. K. Fairbanks and others. One or two of the members called for the reading of all of the testimony on which the report was based. Others objected, saying that it would neither be profitable nor just to spread that testimony before the public, or the Board, at present. Mr. Wright stated that the Committee *had* the evidence in their possession—which was so voluminous as to cover over forty pages of closely written foolscap—but that several parties who had furnished the Committee some of the most important facts, did so with the express understanding and guarantee that their names would not be made public in connection with the matter.

The Board, after some discussion, decided not to have the testimony read.

N. K. Fairbanks, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee which made the report, be advised to confer with the warehouse men, the officers of the various railroads interested, and the directors of the Board of Trade, in relation to the subject matter of said report, and arrive at their views in relation to the various evils complained of in the report; and to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this report to the President of each railroad company which brings grain into Chicago, and is interested in the matter.

Resolved, That this Board heartily concur in the report of this Committee, and in their suggestions for remedying the evil mentioned.

The suggestions alluded to above, as to the manner in which these enormous frauds upon grain men shall be corrected, looks to the appointment of a Special Inspector, to be an officer of the Board of Trade—one for each principal warehouse or elevator—whose duty it shall be to see that the various grades of grain introduced into their bins shall not be mixed, and that the shipper obtains from the warehouse the kind and quality of grain called for by his receipt.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the Board adjourned until the regular annual meeting of the same, to be held on the first Monday in April next.

The Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

Nearly two years ago a number of North Side ladies, actuated by Christian motives and a desire to do good, originated the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum. They had possessed themselves of the knowledge that many fatherless families in this city were needlessly suffering all the pangs of poverty and want. We say *needlessly* suffering, and this will appear upon a citation of the facts.

It was ascertained that very many healthy and able-bodied widows, who were willing and anxious to find employment, were incapacitated therefrom by reason of their children, whose tender age required constant care and watching. In many cases upwards of half a dozen children were found in one family, all of them too young to be left to themselves, and therefore the mother, instead of being able to seek daily employment which would insure the comfortable sustenance of herself and little ones, was obliged to remain at home to care for them, and starvation, pauperism, or a worse alternative, were alone presented to her.

All honor to the noble women who emerged from their own joyous firesides and realized the necessities of the poor but honest widow. And all honor to those noble, Christian women, who have since aided and encouraged the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum. In this institution half orphans are received by the day or week, and properly cared for and schooled, thus enabling their mothers to work out. A small charge is made for the keeping of these children—so small that mothers are thankful to avail themselves of the advantages presented.

There are now twenty-three children in the Nursery, as weekly boarders, besides a considerable number who are left there from day to day.

It cannot be expected that such an institution is self-sustaining. So far from this, the ladies who have borne the cares and responsibilities of the enterprise have been heavily taxed for its support. A larger house is now needed and must be obtained. The Lady Managers appeal to the public-minded people of Chicago for assistance. If a suitable house of ten or twelve good sized rooms can be furnished to the Managers rent free, they will not complain, nor be discouraged from the good work they have undertaken. A few of our citizens, assuredly, could provide, by subscription, a home for the half orphans. An enterprise so worthy of our better nature must not be slighted. The managers confidently look to public benefactors generally to provide a house for them. Shall they appeal in vain? Any person having a good house of ten or twelve rooms, on the North Side, which can be rented reasonably for this purpose, is requested to address, with particulars, Mrs. A. B. C., Tribune office.

The Victims of the late Railroad Disaster.

Quartermaster A. W. Farr, of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, makes the following report of the condition of those wounded by the late disaster on the Northwestern Road:

Company A (Captain Damman)—Frederick Billings, contusion; not serious.
John J. Hatch, not serious.
Byron Wilcox, compound fracture of right leg; amputation probably necessary.
Company G (Capt. Moore)—L. J. Edwards, two ribs broken.

The three first named wounded are in the hospital at Camp Douglas, and well cared for. Mr. Edwards is at the Eagle Hotel, under the medical treatment of Doctor Hahn, and will soon be able to go home. Some twenty or more were slightly wounded, but went on with the regiment.

The dead of Company A were, taken Friday evening under charge of Captain Damman and an escort of men of his company, to be carried to their friends. Those of Company G, were taken in charge by Lieut. Goodsell, except Snell, whose brother, residing in Chicago, performed the sad duty himself. Hospital Steward Sharp was taken Saturday morning by his brother, who came from Delavan on being summoned by telegraph.

The foregoing comprises all I have been able to ascertain from personal attention, and may be relied upon as correct. The accident occurred from the breaking of an axle. The forward car was occupied entirely by Co. A, and upon the seven killed in that car no wounds could be found sufficient to produce death. They were evidently drowned, the car being upset into a ditch filled with water. Those of company G were badly mangled, being caught between the first and second cars, and could be removed only by demolishing the car.

I remained after the regiment left, to attend to the dead and wounded, and make this statement that the friends of the unfortunate may know the facts of the catastrophe.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In our report of the case of Conrad Diehl et al *vs.* the proprietors of the Daily *National Democrat*, published a few days since, an unintentional error was committed, in stating that this Magistrate wrote an article for the *Staats Zeitung* which was replied to by Marx in the columns of the paper first named. Conrad Diehl did not write thus to the latter sheet. Marx, however, shortly after the occurrences in Justice Diehl's office, caused to be published in the Daily *National Democrat* a libelous communication, charging Justice Diehl generally and specially with dishonesty and malfeasance in office. This libel was published and sent broadcast all over the city, and Justice Diehl thought it his duty to seek redress for this grievance. He did so. The case has been tried, and a respectable jury found the defendant guilty and assessed damages against him in the sum of $350.

Considerable remark in financial circles has been occasioned by the trial in the Superior Court before Judge Higgins, and a Jury, of a suit brought by the Marine Bank of this city against John Link, to recover the sum of $2,444.07, claimed by the Bank to be due for over drafts upon an account kept by Mr. Link with the Bank, in the year 1857. The proof for the Bank was mainly that of Alfred Spink, Cashier. It appeared that shortly before the present action was brought, Mr. Spink was directed to call Mr. Link's attention to the state of his account. Mr. Spink stated to defendant, that their books showed a balance due to the Bank of twenty-two or twenty-three hundred dollars, and asked him to give the matter his attention. Link did not admit the debt, nor did he expressly deny it; but said that he had some matters to arrange with Mr. Carver, the cashier of the Bank, and when he had fixed matters with him, he would see about it, or arrange his liabilities with the Bank. After a refusal of a motion by defendant for a nonsuit, evidence was offered by them to show, that in April 1857, defendant had made a loan of sixty thousand dollars, of a party from the East, with whom, being which about Mr. Carver had some connection. The deposition of Mathew Laflin was read on this point. He testified that he sold $60,000 worth of bonds to B. F. Carver at par, and took his check for $60,000 in part pay, which check, indorsed by himself, was paid to defendant as cash and constituted the loan spoken of. George D. Woodworth, book-keeper of Mr. Link, testified to the making out of the pass-book of the defendant and the entry of the credit of $60,000 by him. It was shown that Link drew checks upon the Marine Bank in the months of May, June and July, and a part of August, to defray the expense of erecting his buildings, to the amount of about $50,000—an acceptance of $5,000 at ninety days having been discounted by the Bank in August, 1857, and that early in August two checks for $1,175 were thrown out by the Bank for want of funds. The plaintiffs then produced in Court, being notified to do so, their individual ledger, containing Link's account of his deposits and checks. This showed two entries of credits, the first being the proceeds of the discounted acceptance already spoken of, and next and last, a credit of $45,000, on the 15th of August, near four months after the making of the alleged deposit of $60,000.

Mr. Spink stated that no other deposit was ever made with the Bank by Link than that of August 15 of $45,000, to his knowledge, but that Mr. Carver directed him to honor Mr. Link's drafts to the amount of $54,000. Evidence was given to show that Link had admitted by his conduct in various ways that he was indebted to the Bank; that he had been sued on the $5,000 acceptance and submitted to a judgment upon it, and that the Bank had paid his checks and drafts to the amount of $50,000. It was contended on the part of the Bank that the only deposit ever made by Link was the $45,000 on the 15th of August, 1857, and that whatever else existed was a private arrangement with Carver, and not with the Bank, and that if Mr. Carver had not deposited the full amount of $60,000 for him he must look to Carver and not to the Bank.

The defense insisted that the Bank was chargable with the whole sum of $60,000 left for deposit by defendant with the officers of the Bank, which they contended was proved by the evidence to have been the amount of the deposits, although that sum may not have found its way to the Bank or upon its books. The jury could not agree and were discharged. The same result was reached at a former trial of the case in October, 1860. J. V. LeMoyne for the Bank. Arthur W. Windett for the defendant.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 4,911, Chancery, T. P. Case vs. Thomas Ferrell et al; on application of complainant's solicitor and affidavit filed, ordered that he have a writ of assistance. No. 463—Chancery. John T. Singer et al vs J. Holds et al; on motion complainant's solicitor, and on affidavit filed setting forth that the answer of defendants are necessary and material to the rights of complainants, it is ordered that answer be filed by defendants, or cause must be shown to the contrary. No. 557—Chancery; Lewis Tappan vs Chas J. Horeman et al; on application of complainant's solicitor injunction to issue against defendants, who have been served with process, as prayed for in bill. No. 517—Chancery; B. F. Thompson, et al vs Geo. W. Lee et al; to answer; defendants' time extended one week. Nos. 230 and 232—Admiralty; dismissed by libellants at their costs. Nos. 686 and 390—Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Circuit Court of Cook County—*Before Judge Manierre*—Nos. 640, 644, 645, 651, 652, 553. Time to answer as to Loan & Trust Company to extend to Friday next. No. 879—Charles Forhan et al. vs. E. J. Hopson et al.; time to plead as to E. J. Hopson extended to Friday next. No. 573—Chancery; E. Greenbraum vs. Leiborus. Strocter et al.; demurrer to bill overruled, and leave to defendant to answer by first day of next term. No. 571.—Chancery.—P. Harland vs. D. W. Woods; demurrer to bill sustained, whereupon complainant asks leave to amend the bill by an offer to pay the principal and 6 per cent interest. No. 2,112—Morris vs. Malhiot; confession. On motion of plaintiff leave given to amend the papers in this cause by changing name of defendant to Eli Lee instead Eleazer Lee, as originally entered.

Superior Court—*Before Judges Higgins and Goodrich.*—No. 71—Lazarus Stine vs Daniel Sternberg et al; motion of plaintiff to reinstate this suit withdrawn. No. 177—Benjamin F. Hadduck vs Isaac Spear; time to file bill of exceptions extended until first day of next term. No. 313—John B. King vs David O. Strong et al; verdict for plaintiff, damages $1,276.50; motion for a new trial by defendant.

The Grand Jury appeared in open Court—19 present—and made presentment of the following indictments:

The people of the State of Illinois vs. John H. Cook et al and J. Brown; indictment for manslaughter. Same vs. John Garritty and Wm. Gibbons; indictment for murder. The Grand Jury were discharged.

From the Union Soldiers at Camp Douglas.

Camp Douglas, March 28, 1862.

Editors Tribune:

From the report of the Visiting Committee, published in this morning's papers, the citizens of Chicago, as well as yourselves, may be led to infer that my former communication was untrue. I have only to request you and them to inquire of any Union officer or soldier, stationed at camp, as to whether they ever saw or heard of an article named in the schedule, save one—the cough syrup—being given to a Union soldier. I have visited every company in camp this morning, and cannot find *one* who has received an article; but all say they were informed the stuff was sent up for prisoners, exclusively.

Charge nothing to account of Union soldiers which they do not receive.

Meteorological.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

1862.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	March 23	32	35	31
Monday,	24	28	37	37
Tuesday,	25	28	40	37
Wednesday,	26	35	41	28
Thursday,	27	35	45	41
Friday,	28	38	45	40
Saturday,	29	40	46	41

Amazonian Amusements.—Yesterday morning Alice Murphy, Jane Donelson and Johanna Maloney, were brought before Justice Akin, charged with being vagrants and engaging in some pugilistic exercises not very becoming the character of gentle females. When arrested, these three amiable Amazons were intoxicated and engaged in a furious fight in that delectable locality known as Shinbone Alley. They were fined $3 each and sent to the Bridewell for twenty days.

☞ The Spring term of the Chicago Dancing Academy will commence April 1st. Persons wishing instruction in dancing will find this the pleasantest season of the year. For terms enquire at the Academy, southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets of J. Edwin Martine. mch26-6t.

To Agents and Canvassers.—We will guarantee our Union variety Envelopes to give better satisfaction than any other put up. The best stock of maps, charts and Union goods in the West. Send for a catalogue, to F. A. Thomas, P. O. Box 4253, Chicago, Ill. mch13-3w

☞ Some ten years experience has fully confirmed the good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, in the alleviation of Asthma, Winter Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other pulmonary maladies.

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3ta

☞ J. J. Deehan, Penman and Cardwriter. Call at Bryan & Stratton's College. Cards $1 per pack. mh25-5t

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h291-ly

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. feb21-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, March 29.

The week closes on a very dull and uninteresting money market. Bankers have had comparatively very little call for their means, and are hoping for profits out of the active season which it is now quite certain is rapidly approaching. From the small number of customers noticed about their counters during the past week, like some other branches of trade at times, if expenses are realized, it is about all that can be expected.

Though matters are now so intensely dull, business men generally at the West are hopeful. There is a large surplus of the products of the farm, and it is believed that foreign markets and the wants of our own country will absorb it all. With fair prices, the West will realize an immense profit on the current year's business, and our farmers, merchants and manufacturers, in spite of the disasters of war, high taxes, &c., are making all reasonable progress towards a competence, if not independence, in their pecuniary circumstances. The effects of our tremendous, and what would have been to almost any other people crushing, losses from the collapse of our banking system, less than a year ago, are rapidly passing away. Indeed, they are now scarcely thought of, except when some case growing out of it comes up in the courts. What few Illinois banks we now have are good, and being based on United States, Illinois and other Northern State stocks, and being held by the amended law to rigid redemptions, they will beyond all question be kept good for an indefinite period in the future.

New York Exchange continues precisely at former quotations, viz: buying par@⅛, and ⅛@¼ are the selling rates. Bankers are shipping Eastern currency to make it, and we are sorry to add that Treasury Notes are used for the same purpose. We want them them at the West, for our people believe them to be the best currency we can get. As soon as business opens actively, if our people demand them, New York will be forced to send them back West to pay for our produce.

Gold opened dull, as usual, the rates in the morning being about 1 per cent. buying and 1¼ selling; though a fraction was conceded from each figure on round lots. On receipt of dispatches from New York, stating that it had gone up to 1⅝ prem. there, the market was firmer; and in the afternoon 1¼ was freely paid, and the brokers charged 1⅜@1½ per cent. The rates were scarcely increased, the market closing with a light demand.

New Banking House.—The advertisement of Messrs. Butter, Endicott & Whitehouse, Bankers and Exchange Dealers, will be found in our advertising columns. The first two of the parties occupied for a long time responsible positions in the Banking House of Geo. Smith & Co., and are well known in business circles, and the third is a son of Bishop Whitehouse. They occupy the rooms formerly belonging to the Exchange Bank, on the southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets. Commencing with an ample capital and with experience, a high order of ability and integrity, the house will at once command the confidence and a large patronage from the business public.

Family Bank.—The Family Bank has commenced business, having made its securities ample. Its bills will be taken on deposit by F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. [illegible] Clark street, and we presume by the other banks in the city. It is owned by Messrs. Myers & Lombard, of Griggsville, Ill., where the bank is located, and its owners do a legitimate banking business. At present its securities and circulation are as follows:

Illinois bonds	$20,201
Circulation	16,281

This gives a margin of over 10 per cent. with the present price of Illinois bonds. If we mistake not, United States and Illinois bonds can alone be used now as securities, and hence few, if any, fears of another crash need be entertained among what few Illinois banks are left us.

Bogus Canada.—We occasionally see a bill on the Clifton Bank of Canada in circulation—a proof that the fools are not all dead yet, or certainly that there are some people left who do not read the Tribune, for we have repeatedly told the people it was bogus. The Bank of Western Canada is another concern of the same stripe. From the following notice, which we find in the Winona (Minn.) *Republican*, we infer that an attempt has been made to circulate the bills in that locality. It says:

"We understand efforts are being made by persons from Chicago to circulate bills of the above bank in this city and at up-river towns, either in purchase of grain or in fact anything that can be purchased with the stuff. *McElroy's Bank Note Reporter*, published at Chicago, in the last two or three numbers quotes this money at par, but *Thompson's* and other responsible reporters, quote the bank closed, and say they do not buy the notes, from which it is reasonable to suppose that they are not worth anything. We know that last fall notes on this bank were not taken at par in Chicago, nor could they be sold at any of the leading banks in that city at any price. Probably they are no better now."

Counterfeit Money Afloat.—Saturday night, March 22, a large quantity of counterfeit money was put into circulation in New York city, consisting of fives on the Atlantic Bank, New York; fives on the Syracuse Bank, Syracuse, New York; fives on the Lowell Bank, Lowell, Mass.; and threes on the What Cheer Bank, Providence, R. I. A man named William Patton was arrested for passing one of the Atlantic fives. $205 in "queer" money was found on his person. The bills were on the Syracuse Bank, N. Y. He was committed for examination. Let our readers look out for these bills, for knaves are quite apt to circulate westward after being "spotted" at the East.

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of the 29th says:

Doings in the money market yesterday were limited, and developed nothing new. Exchange is firm at our quotations, and is likely to continue so until after the opening of navigation. The demand for gold is very moderate, and it can be had in large or small sums at 2 per cent prem. Treasury notes are in good demand, and in most transactions where gold was formerly required now supply its place.

Louisville.—We quote from the *Journal* of yesterday:

The demand for gold is very limited at 1½ per cent. premium, the buying rate being ½ premium. The rates of Eastern exchange are par to ⅛ per cent. premium selling, and ⅛@¼ discount buying. The general market was quiet.

Philadelphia.—The *Press* of the 27th says:

The stock market remains in the dull and spiritless condition noted yesterday. Government securities are more firm than at the close yesterday, but State and city loans are weaker. There is no falling off in the better class of railroad securities. Fancy stocks are neglected. Green and Coates streets Passenger Railway shares sold at 23¾ and Race and Vine streets at 5.

In the money market there is no marked change. A slightly increased demand is reported. The principal business transacted is in the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government to its creditors.

New York.—We quote the following from the *Post* of Thursday:

The stock market opened very weak under the unfavorable reports about the movements of the rebel steamer Merrimac. The escape of the Nashville, also, had some influence, but at the close there is a better feeling, with a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent. from the lowest points touched.

There is an average decline of ¼@¾ per cent on the railway list, with extreme dullness at the close. Pacific Mail fell off 1¼, while Panama was firm at 121@121½.

After the Board there was some uneasiness, with a disposition to sell. New York Central dropped off to 82¾@82⅝; Galena to 67⅛; Erie to 37.

The railroad bonds are steady on the whole, though the bids of yesterday are supplied to-day. Erie Thirds close with sellers at 93. Hannibal and St. Joseph's bonds fell off 5 per cent.

There is a sharp reaction in governments, the registered selling down to 93⅜, the coupons to 95⅝ and the Fives of 1874 to 87. At these prices, however, there is more inquiry.

Money is rather quicker to-day, but at 7 per cent on call borrowers find little difficulty in supplying their wants.

Gold remains dull at 101⅜@101⅝. Exchange is quiet at 111¾@112.

Doubts have been expressed very frequently of late whether government stocks are taxable as personal property. We quote section 2d of the Loan bill of February 25, 1862, which seems to be explicit upon the point:

"And all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under state authority."

It is officially announced that the interest on the 4th mortgage bonds of the Erie Railway Company, due on the first of April, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer. At the same time the certificates of the Trustees for the coupon of the 4th mortgage bonds, due October 1st, 1861, will be redeemed with interest from May 1st, 1861.

Boston.—The *Journal* of Thursday says:

The market yesterday was moderately active, with a fair business at the board. Government securities were firm. Coupon sixes sold at 94⅛, closing steady; Treasury 7 3-10 notes were firm at par bid. Gold was dull and in limited demand at 101¾; after the board sales were made at lower rates.

Copper stocks were moderately active. Mesnard advanced to 3½, closing at 3¼ bid. When the demand for Mesnard started a day or two since, it was stated that parties buying wished to get a controlling influence at the meeting on the 25th inst., but it is now stated that an immense mass has been discovered, and the action of the stock shows that the mass business isn't quite played out; there may be a mass there, but what a disappointment it would be to have it melt away with the snow this spring. A remarkable feature in regard to the mass is that nobody knows where it is. Isle Royale closed at 13 bid, Hancock 4 bid, Quincy at 42¾ bid, Franklin at 21⅛ bid, Pewabic at 26⅛ bid, Rockland at 13⅛, Minnesota 55⅛, National 30, Superior 2¼, Toltec 2¼.

Banks.—The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week, compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, March 22	$97,671,279	32,023,390	6,260,309
Boston, " 21	20,326,067	8,441,058	6,219,512
Phila., " 24	17,066,307	5,915,535	2,707,804
Total	$134,993,633	46,379,983	15,187,625
Last week	138,104,645	45,142,907	14,902,314
Last year	12[illegible],216,804	51,141,287	17,168,649

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, March 29, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	1200	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	890	1768	....	58	....	539
R I R R	76	450	....	....	....	....
Ill C R R	900	350	1400	400	....	400
C B & Q R R	155	660	1584	....	....	200
C & N W	668	1405	....	215	....	....
A & St L	....	....	350	....	....	....
Total	3114	4531	3334	673	....	1139

	Seeds lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
G & C U R R	7150	....	120	48	1241	5700
R I R R	....	....	131	18	138	22910
Ill C R R	....	2730	700	23	200	7200
C B & Q R R	10236	....	1104	19	1377	3236
A & N W	1840	....	....	40	40	1852
C & St L	....	....	135	3	291	5045
Total	19226	2730	2170	154	2130	46965

There was but little done in Provisions, and the market was quiet and inactive, except for Lard, which was brisk and firm—with sales of about 600 pkgs at 7c for steam and kettle-rendered Leaf; 6⅞c for steam-rendered head, leaf and trimmings; and 6⅝c for No 1 Lard. The offerings of Lard are light and the market is very firm. Mess Pork is held at $10.75, without buyers at over $10.50. Bulk Meats were inactive but firm. A lot of 2,000 pcs city-cured Hams was sold at 4½c, loose. English Middles are scarce and firm.

The Flour market continues dull, with trifling sales at $3.85@4.05. Wheat opened firmer, but closed unsettled and dull—with sales of No. 1 Spring at 76c, and No. 2 Spring at 71@71½c—closing dull at 71 and 76c. Corn was neglected and entirely nominal. Two boat-loads of Canal Corn were received to-day, but there was little or no demand, and they were not sold at the close. Oats were sold at 18c—subject to 4c storage—and 15,000 bushels for delivery on the 15th of April at 20c f. o. b. Rye was sold on track at 38c. Barley was firm.

The market for Highwines was excited, and 1@2c higher—with sales at 18½@20c—closing firm. There is an active speculative inquiry again, in consequence of the modification in the tax bill.

Clover Seed is very scarce and firm, and we note sales at $4.75. Timothy Seed is dull at $1.50@$1.60.

Irregularities in Inspection and Measuring of Grain.

The Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon and adopted the report of the committee, which was appointed last fall on the above subject. The report was very mildly drawn up, considering the reported nature of the evidence on which it was based; but notwithstanding this, the Board would not permit its publication. We do not regret this—as we are satisfied that the public would learn but little from its perusal which they have not long been aware of. If it is true, what some of the members insinuated, that our warehousemen have been guilty of frauds and nefarious practices which would "send any man or set of men engaged in any other business to the county jail or the penitentiary," the matter ought to have a more thorough ventilation than is given of it in the report alluded to. But the labors of the Committee are not yet done. They have to confer with the railroad companies, warehousemen and Board of Directors, to agree upon some system by which the grain trade may be regulated in such a manner that it will be as safe to embark in it as in any other calling or business.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Saturday Evening, March 29, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Holders ask $10.75 for city packed, but there is no demand at over $10.50. English Meats—scarce and in good demand. No sales. Bulk Meats—Buyers and sellers apart. Sales 8,000 pcs Hams at 4½c loose. Lard—Firm and active. Sales 100 tcs prime city Kettle at 7c; 300 tcs prime city steam at 7c; 53 brls and 47 tcs steam rendered (Leaf, head and trimmings) at 6⅞c; 40 tcs No 1 Lard at 6⅝c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,114 brls. Market dull. Sales 100 brls "Home Mills" at $3.85; 400 brls "Harmony" do on p. t.; 70 brls Commercial at $4.05; 25 brls super at $3.00; 40 brls super at $2.75.

WHEAT—Received, 4,531 bu. Market opened firm, but closed unsettled and rather dull. Sales 15,000 bu No 1 Spring at 76—4c storage; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring at 71c—4c storage; 2,000 bu do at 71½c—4c storage; 1,800 bu do at 71c—8c storage.

CORN—Received 3,334 bu. Market dull. Sales 400 bu Rejected at 21c del; 400 bu do at 20c on track.

OATS—Received 951 bu. Market quiet. Sales 3,600 bu No 1 at 18c—4c storage; 400 bu at 20c del; 15,000 bu No. 1 at 20c f. o. b., for delivery on the 15th of April.

RYE—Received, none. Market quiet and neglected. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 at 38c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,129 bu. Market firm. Sales, 300 bags choice at 50c; 1,200 bu fair at 45c; 117 bags at 44½c; 160 bags at 43c—all on track.

CLOVER SEED—Firm. Sales, 13 bags choice at $4.75.

TIMOTHY SEED—45 bags prime at $1.60; 10 bags fair at $1.55; 20 bags at $1.50. Market very dull.

HIGHWINES—Firm and advancing. Sales, 150 brls last night at 18½c. To-day, 350 brls at 19c; 200 brls at 20c for delivery on Tuesday.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5½@5½c.

TALLOW—Prime is good request at 7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 154. Market quiet. Sales, 15, at $3.40@3.75, dividing on 200 lbs; 15, at $3.40@3.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

POTATOES—400 bu mixed at 37c on track; 400 bu Neshannocks at 43c. Market closed rather dull.

EGGS—Dull and lower; sales of 40 brls at 7@8c—buyers count.

POULTRY—Dull. Chickens $2@2.25 ℔ doz; Turkeys 7c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—15 pkgs choice firkin at 10c; 10 kegs choice dairy at 11c.

BEANS—19 bags good at $1.25.

COOPERAGE—50 Pork Barrels at $1.05 del.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1862.

Saturday Evening, March 29, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs during the week ending March 29, compare as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending March 29	4,625	5,755
" " March 22	3,615	7,894
" " March 15	3,600	4,146
" " March 8	3,625	6,009

From the above table it will be seen that the receipts show an increase in Beef Cattle of 2,000 head over last week; but there is a decrease in Hogs of upwards of 2,100 head.

BEEF CATTLE—Notwithstanding the liberal receipts of the week, the market for Beef Cattle has been unusually brisk and firm—prices closing nearly ⅛c ℔ lb higher than last week. The quality of the stock in market this week was very much superior to the supply for some weeks past, and both packers and shippers took hold freely. Good to extra shipping beeves were sold at $3.00@3.50; and packing cattle were active at $2.80@3.00. Medium grades also shared in the general improvement, owing to a good demand by Government contractors and feeders, and sales ranged from $2.50@2.75.

There were some very choice Iowa fed stock in the various yards this week, and some of the highest-priced cattle came from that State. Orndorf sold 76 head of very choice young steers, from Burlington, at $3.54. Earl sold 100 head of very choice beeves, from Iowa, at $45 per head, averaging 1300 lbs. The purchasers were McClung & Bradley. Gardner sold to Hazlewood 46 choice steers at $3.50. Ferris sold to Morris & Co. 13 head of young steers at $3.25; and the same parties purchased 140 head of good to prime steers at $3.00@3.25, from Clapp, McPhail, Ellis and others. Smith sold 47 head of prime packing cattle, from Iowa, at $3.03; and Buckner & Brown 44 head at $3.00.

At the close the various yards were pretty effectually cleaned of good stock, and the market was firm—closing as follows:

Extra shipping cattle	$3.30@3.50
Good to prime do	3.00@3.25
Fair to prime packing	2.75@3.00
Common to medium	2.50@2.75
Inferior	2.00@2.25

The following shows the sales of Beef Cattle at the various yards during the past three days:

SALES ON THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
34	1401	$3.35	16	1183	2.85
13	1317	3.25	33	1154	2.80
10	1640	3.20	17	1240	2.80
18	1410	3.20	27	1274	2.80
25	1250	3.00	20	1348	2.80
15	1258	3.00	20	1191	2.75
27	1280	2.90	11	1032	2.60
44	1290	2.90	17	1075	2.50
27	1387	2.86			

SALES ON FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
46	1378	$3.50	34	1190	3.00
18	1393	3.25	13	1116	2.95
13	1290	3.25	18	1468	2.93
67	1310	3.25	14	1190	2.90
25	1308	3.25	15	1400	2.90
14	1396	3.25	21	1220	2.90
30	1296	3.25	15	1442	2.87½
16	1286	3.20	19	1394	2.85
17	1314	3.20	17	1203	2.80
11	1203	3.12½	8	1362	2.80
8	1363	3.12½	15	1203	2.75
9	1400	3.12½	14	1173	2.75
16	1201	3.10	34	1040	2.75
39	1184	3.00			

SALES TO-DAY (SATURDAY) MARCH 29.

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
76	1250	3.54	12	1271	2.90
54	1300	3.50	31	1260	2.85
100	1300	$45 ℔ hd	16	1446	2.85
30	1353	3.25	6	1400	2.80
30	1324	3.25	63	1230	2.80
8	1706	3.25	13	1341	2.75
99	1191	3.25	17	970	2.75
56	1153	3.20	10	1072	2.75
16	1303	3.12½	19	1063	2.60
47	1320	3.03	18	1080	2.60
28	1302	3.00	31	1120	2.50
44	1315	3.00	28	1203	2.25
32	1224	3.00	13	885	2.12½

LIVE HOGS—The market for Hogs is dull, and we have to note a decline in prices of 15@20c on the week. To-day the sales were as follows:

Hogs.	av.	Price	Hogs.	av.	Price.
49	219	$2.75	48	294	$2.80
88	207	2.70	32	294	2.90
130	194	2.70	34	204	2.80
57	260	3.00	116	215	2.65

SHEEP—There is a good demand by city butchers, and the market is firm. Sales to-day were:

142 Sheep averaging 104 lbs at $4.00

Dry Goods in New York.

[From the N. Y. Independent, March 27.]

The demand for cotton goods is steady, but is scarcely equal to the supply, and there is much pressure to sell on the part of holders, whether of foreign or domestic goods. Desirable goods are, however, well competed for; and foreign dress goods generally command good prices—stocks left on hand in the country being low. Domestic prints are again lower, from a superabundant supply of the less desirable patterns. Staple fabrics are dull, and prices heavy. Quotations are nominal, and afford no clue to the market. Woolens are active, with a supply below the demand for desirable goods, especially meltons and fancy cassimeres, and prices are very steady. Blue flannel coatings are much wanted. Cloths are dull, and the demand for delaines has greatly fallen off.

A great business has been doing in foreign goods, mostly through the auction-room. British fancy worsted dress goods are in request at private sale. The qualities most sought for at auction are medium priced. Dress staple silks sell well; fancy silks less so. Dress bareges are a drug, being only suitable for the Southern market, now wanting. Ribbons are more active, but old styles sell low. Saxony dress goods have a large sale at auction. Woolen goods generally are low. French delaines have been taken freely at auction. French shawls are profusely offered, and sell quickly at moderate prices. The demand seems to run on Thibet, delain and stella shawls. Cashmeres dull. Clothiers are buying freely, and importations are on the increase, but nevertheless do not amount to near the value of last Spring's importations, though prices are higher.

There are a large number of merchants in town, but they buy with some hesitation, expecting goods will be much lower.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Flour—In only limited demand. Prices still tend downward. Sales 850 brls at $5.15@5.20 for super state; $5.25@5.35 for extra state; $5.15@5.20 for super western; $5.25@5.55 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.70 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio; $5.80@5.75 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian flour in only limited request, at prices in favor of the buyer. Sales of 800 brls at $5.30@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 150 brls at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 550 brls at $2.80 Jersey and $3.15 for Brandywine.

Whisky—Active and firmer. Sales 1600 brls at 24@24½c for state and 24½@25c for western—closing firm at outside prices.

Grain.—Wheat continues dull and in favor of buyers; sales 100 bu common Canadian club at $1.15; 500 bu winter red western at $1.34, and 1,000 bu choice amber Jersey at $1.38. Rye quiet at 80@83. Barley very scarce and firm at 90c@$1. Corn heavy and lower; sales 76,000 bu at 56@57c for mixed western; western 58c delivered; 50c for weevil cut delivered, and 58@57½c for southern and Jersey yellow. Oats firm—sales at 37@39½c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

Groceries.—Sugar, raw more active and advanced ⅛@¼c ℔ lb. Sales 3,600 hhds Cuba at 6⅞@7; 469 hhds Porto Rico at 6⅞@8½; 500 boxes Havana and 450 bags Manila on private terms. Refined sugars also very firm at an advance of ⅛@¼c ℔ lb. Molasses continues steady with moderate business doing. Sales 49 hhds and 9 tierces Porto Rico at 38; 179 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 27.

Provisions.—Pork market heavy and lower. Sales of 1,700 brls—part last evening—at $12.75@13 for mess; $12.50@14 for prime mess, and $10@10.50 for prime. Beef continues quiet. Sales of 150 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5.50@8 for country mess; $12@13.50 for repacked prime; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams inactive. Cut meats in fair demand. Sales of 181 packages 4¼@5c for shoulders, 5¾@7c for hams, including a lot of dry salted shoulders, to be delivered in May, 4¾c. Bacon sides firm; sales 395 boxes at 6⅛c for western Cumberland cut; and 7¼c for very choice short clear middles. We also notice a sale of 200 hhds dry salted rough sides at 6c. Lard in good demand at firm prices; sales 2,450 bbls at 7¾@8⅛c, latter price for very choice, and 1,000 kegs at 8⅛c. Butter selling at 11@12½c for Ohio, and 16@21 for state. Cheese firm at 6@8c.

Money.—Money market continues active at 6⅛@7 ℔ ct on call; discounts range from 6 to 7 ℔ ct for strictly prime paper, chiefly the latter figure. Sterling exchange steady at 111@111¼ for merchants; 111¾@112 for bankers bills. American Gold firmer and free sales at 1⅛ ℔ ct prem. California gold bars firm at 1⅛@1¼ ℔ ct prem. Government stocks easier; sales U S 6s of 1881 at 93⅛@93⅜; 7-30 Treasury notes at 99¾.

Stocks—Better with moderate business. C & R I 55¾; C B & Q 61½; M & P du C 24⅞; C & T 45½; Ill scrip 63¾; Harlem prf'd 31, b 30; Erie 60⅞; Canton Co 14⅞; Pac Mail 97½; N Y C 82⅞; Erie 85⅞; M C 55⅞; U S 6s '81 reg'd 93⅜; do coupons 93⅞; M S gt'd 45⅝, b 10; do 2nd bonds 73⅞; Hudson 1st bonds 103½; Cal 7s 76; Tenn 6s 57.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........March 29.

Schr Alpha, Gynn, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Clidesdell, Port Washington, 125 cds wood.
Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Wilkinson's Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr S L Shank, Smathells, New Buffalo, 19 cds wood.
Scow Laurel, McVey, Plumberville, 50 cds wood.

CLEARED........March 29.

Props Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph.
Schr Alpha, Gynn, South Haven, mdse.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Packard's Pier.
Schr Wm Eldridge, Simpson, Two Rivers, 1,100 bu oats, 200 bu corn.
Scow Laurel, McVey, Plumberville.

DIED.

In this city, on March 30th, Mrs. ELIZA WHEELER, mother of Chas. H. Wheeler, aged 73 years.

☞ Funeral on Tuesday, April 1st, at half-past two p. m., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. D. Deceed, on Prairie avenue, three doors south of Monterey street.

In Albany, N. Y., on March 29th, Mrs. MARIA WILSON, wife of Hon. John Q. Wilson, and mother of John L. Wilson and Mrs. James E. Bishop of this city.

At Mound City, Jan 6, 1862, of congestive chills, MILTON C. SAUNDERS, aged 20 years, 1 months and 11 days, of Sandwich, Ill., under Capt. L. M. Carr, Co. H, 15th Ills. Vols.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Bedford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamasutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,	$30 per hundred.	
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,	$28 "	"
25,000 OZARK BAGS,	$26 "	"

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER!

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no25-g25-1y]

P. PEUGEOT,

MANUFACTURER OF

WILLOW CABS,

CHILDREN'S GIGS,

AND CARRIAGES,

to be had only at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

108 Lake Street.

Also on hand a large assortment of

MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!!

BEESWAX!!!

Another lot of BEESWAX wanted, for which we will pay cash.

KING & OWENS,
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 La Salle street.

mh8

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

jy18'61-1y

General Notices.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Office 18 William street. New York, March 18th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

mh17-n556-td D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. B. Carter, on July 19th, 1861, remaining unpaid, will be sold on the 25th day of April next, at my office, 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said notes and accounts can be seen at the above place.

ASHER CARTER,
Assignee of T. B. Carter.

Chicago, March 21, 1862. mh22-n679-4d

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A dark iron gray three year old Stud Colt. Is wholly unbroken and has never been shod. Has a scar about four inches long on his right side. Whoever will return said Colt to the undersigned, or give information where it may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

JULIUS REINKE,
No. 257 North Wells street.

mh29-n875 3t

PROFESSOR SMITH, just arrived from the East, that celebrated teacher of Piano, Organ, Harmonium and Melodeon; also, Cultivation of the voice.

Prof. SMITH IS UNSURPASSED.

Let all those who would like to become acquainted with the art of music apply immediately, as several have already applied, and the number of pupils is limited. Instruction given at the residence of the pupil or at the Professor's room, and for terms, &c., inquire at Uhlich's Hotel, N. B.—Terms moderate, and to procure his services you must make an early application. Orders by mail promptly attended to. mh28-[illegible]-1w

NOTICE—Wanted to exchange

80 ACRES OF LAND

in Michigan, on Michigan Southern Railroad, and a three story Frame Building in Chicago with ten horse power engine in good order. Building suitable for manufacturing purposes and now occupied for the same and renting for $300 per annum during the term of ground lease, (four years); also, two 25 foot lots in Chicago, for a Dwelling, with about five or ten acres of ground, all modern improvements, in Beloit, Wisconsin. The difference, if any, will be paid in cash, also the incumbrance, if any. All or either of the above property will be exchanged. Address Post Office Box 599, Chicago, giving particulars. mh25-[illegible]-1w

TO EXCHANGE.—The advertiser is constantly in receipt of consignments of General Merchandize, which he is authorised to trade for Western Farming Lands and part cash. Parties wishing to make exchanges will please address Post Office Box No. 3343, Chicago. mh22-n660-3w

$5,000 MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE.—I am authorised to sell and exchange a new and modern built Brick House, with Lot 25x170 to alley, on said Avenue. The House contains ten rooms of good size, with cellar, bath room, gas, water, &c., &c. The owner will take in payment a good house and lot of less value, say from $2000 to $3,000, in an approved portion of the City, (South Side preferred), a small payment in cash, and the balance on long time WITHOUT INTEREST. Address Post Office Box 599, giving location of property to be exchanged, or call for particulars at 86 State st. mh28-n869-1w

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up stairs.) mh28-n853-1m

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE pew-owners and members of the First Unitarian Society, will be held in the Church, on Monday Evening next at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN BROOKS, Sec'y.

Chicago, March 27, 1862. mh28-n831-3t

Y. M. A.—All persons having bills against the Young Men's Association will please present them IMMEDIATELY to the undersigned. They will be paid as soon as audited by the proper Committee.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG,
Chairman Finance Committee, Y. M. A., 27 Lake st.

Chicago, March 25, 1862. mh26-n797-1w

$6.000 TO LOAN FOR three or five years,

ON CITY PROPERTY.

Apply to J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.

The Upper Cabin Steamer

"LADY FRANKLIN,"

Captain N. W. NAPIER,

Will, on Tuesday, March 25th,

Resume her regular trips, leaving Chicago TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., from the dock of

JOHN B. KING,
242 S. Water street, foot of Franklin.

mh22-n770-1w

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" that not one in a million ever heard of before. Also another nice new French "article" but few ever saw. Also, how to obtain the other French "articles" at a much less cost. Send direction on an envelope, with return postage, to Oscar G. Lamb, Box 2861, Boston, Mass. mh19-n567-1m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

MONDAY NIGHT.

Benefit of G. D. Chaplin.

3 SPLENDID PIECES.

Look at the Volunteer Attraction!

MISS BELLA GOLDEN.

MISS LIZZIE BRANNIGAN,

And MR. FRANK MUNROE.

The Performance will commence with the beautiful original Drama, in two acts, entitled the

MANIAC LOVER.

Michael Bari, (The Maniac Lover) Mr. G. D. Chaplin.
Fancy Dance....Miss Lizzie Brannigan.
Favorite Song....Miss Bella Golden.

After which the great Domestic Drama.

Luke the Laborer.

LUKE....Mr. Frank Munroe.
Medley Dance....Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the great Burlesque, not written by Bulwer, entitled

LADY OF THE LYONS.

Polly Ann....(with songs and dances)....Mr. Chaplin.
Clod Meddlenot....Mr. McVicker.

BRYAN HALL,

FOR ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1862.

First appearance in this city of the

Great Prestidigitateur,

HERRMANN.

Knight Commander of the Cross of Spain, [illegible] member of the British Academy of Sciences, [illegible] of the Royal Society of Coimbra of Portugal; also Receptant of the Gold Medal and Cross of the Order of Beneficienta, awarded him for his Charities, by Don Pedro, King of Portugal; Doctor of Chemistry, &c.

The Managers, Messrs. ULLMAN & PALMER, of the Academy of Music, New York, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the appearance in Chicago of

MONSIEUR HERRMANN,

Who is universally recognized as the

Greatest Living Prestidigitateur,

And whose performances at the Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where he has played to houses crowded to overflowing over five months, have been pronounced the most finished in their peculiar line.

The performances of Herrmann are entirely original and novel. Their distinguishing feature is the entire

ABSENCE OF APPARATUS,

All effects being solely produced by extraordinary

MANUAL SKILL.

During the interval of M. Herrmann's Programme will be given a

GRAND CONCERT,

By the CELEBRATED TRIO, from the Academy of Music, New York:

Messrs. SCHRIENER, Pianist,
DOEHLER, Violinist,
WEDEMEYER, Violoncellist.

During the entertainment he will also introduce his brother ALEXANDER, in his wonderful exposition of

LA DOUBLE VUE (Second Sight,)

OR PSYCHOLOGICAL CLAIRVOYANCE.

Which produced such an immense sensation for over sixty nights at the Academy of Music, New York.

The order of the performance will be announced from the stage by Mr. Herrmann himself.

Admission....50 Cents.
Reserved Seats....25 Cents extra.

The sale of seats for the first three nights will commence on THURSDAY, March 27th, at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, Kingsbury Block.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

mh24-n799 1w

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,

the Phrenologist from New York, on his return to the East, remains at the

Sherman House, Room 21,

THIS WEEK,

Glad to see his old patrons and tell new ones all about themselves and children, health, avocation, marriage, indeed, whatever concerns life and its interests. Embrace this last opportunity of obtaining this most valuable life aid, from its greatest living exponent.

mh28-n796-1w

Auction Sales.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY,

BY H. ALEXANDER,

At 9 1-2 O'clock on Tuesday Morning, April 1st, 1862,

At his Salesroom,

107 - - Dearborn Street, - -

Consisting of Teas, Coffees, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Sugars, Bowls, &c., &c. Tea Setts in French and English China, in great variety. French China Cups and Saucers, [illegible] Lamps. Every lot put up will be sold without reserve.

mh31-n977-2t

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

mh25-n353-1y

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Shirts, Blank Books, Letter Paper, &c.,

AT AUCTION, without reserve for cash, on TUESDAY, April 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

mh31-n908-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Platform Scales, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

Without reserve for Cash. On WEDNESDAY, April 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, [illegible] Dearborn street.

mh31-n909-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve for Cash, On THURSDAY, April 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

mh31-n910 4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

Second-Hand Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on MONDAY, March 31st, at 9½ A. M., at the corner of

ANN AND FULTON STS., WEST SIDE.

The entire Furniture of a family declining housekeeping. Sale positive and without reserve.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

mh29-n899-2t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, April 1st, at 9½ A. M., at our

New Salesroom, 58 Lake street,

An assortment of New Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Mahogany, Walnut and Enameled Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, [illegible] Chairs, Extension Tables, and a variety of Walnut and Cherry Common Bedsteads. Also, a [illegible] Second-Hand Furniture, consisting of a general assortment. Also, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

mh29-n891-3t

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.

11 Crates Crockery, (White Granite,)

204 Boxes Glassware.

We will sell on THURSDAY, April 3d, at 9½ A. M., at our new Salesroom, 58 LAKE STREET, [illegible] or 11 Crates White Granite Ware, consisting of an assortment of Tea, Toilette and Dining Ware; also 204 boxes Glassware, consisting of a variety of Tumblers, Goblets, Champaigns, Wines, Cordials, [illegible] Molasses Cans, Candle Sticks, Salts, Celeries, [illegible] Sauces, &c., &c. The above goods will be sold [illegible] and without reserve.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

mh28 n887-5t

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

CLOTHS, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, April 2d, FRIDAY, April 4th, [illegible] cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached and brown [illegible] ing, cottonades, prints, ginghams, dress goods, [illegible] ing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, clothing [illegible] lor's trimmings. At private sale oil cloths and [illegible]

mh28-n883-1w S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, cor of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April 1st, at 9½ A. M.

100 cases Men's, Boys and Youth's Boots [illegible]
15 cases Women's Goat, Kid and Calf Boots [illegible]

TERMS CASH.

mh28-n881-4t S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALES OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

—BY—

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54........LAKE STREET........

We shall offer to the Trade at Auction

300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

		April 2, at 9½
300	" " " "	8,
300	" " " "	10,
300	" " " "	15,
300	" " " "	17,
300	" " " "	22,
300	" " " "	24,
300	" " " "	29,

Goods always open for examination [illegible]

Private sales throughout the week. [illegible] for country merchants.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES at public auction, without reserve, [illegible] day of April next, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible] story house and two stores, corner of [illegible] son street. One cottage house, No. 18 [illegible] ton street. One cottage, No. 1 [illegible] taining twelve apartments. One cottage [illegible] Madison street, to be removed. Also, [illegible] with the double two story house situated [illegible] 173 and 175 West Madison street. Also, [illegible] of the same, on Meridian street. Terms [illegible] of sale—one-half cash, and balance in [illegible]

mh19-n565-3w J. A. MARSHALL, [illegible]

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

This Hotel is now open for the accommodation of guests. Its location, on Jefferson avenue and Randolph street, with a front of over 200 feet, [illegible] is the most airy and delightful in the city, convenient to all the Railroads. The entire [illegible] this establishment is the result of [illegible] the best houses in the country, and [illegible] best style, the undersigned having [illegible] former proprietors of the American [illegible] City; the LaPierre House, Philadelphia; [illegible] mont House, Chicago. [illegible] as regards management, [illegible] guests of the BIDDLE HOUSE [illegible] comforts of a home and good [illegible] charges.

J. & E. M. [illegible]

mh21-n502-3w

MOSS—Suitable for [illegible] and Carriage Makers' purposes, [illegible] a fair stock in store. Also, [illegible] of which we are offering [illegible] that can be purchased [illegible]

mh19-n553-1m

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ice, No. 51 Clark [illegible]
[illegible] OF THE CHICAGO TRIBU[illegible]
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additions to clubs may be m[illegible]
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Money in Registered Letters m[illegible]
[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Ch[illegible]

he Tribu[illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 186[illegible]

How the British people rece[illegible] 's emancipation message, a[illegible] nk of it, is shown in the t[illegible] reign news published elsew[illegible]

The House—in Committe[illegible] —is making good progress [illegible] It has got nearly throug[illegible] amendments and changes, [illegible] sterday, are given in our tele[illegible]

We may soon expect to hea[illegible] om Gen. Pope, who has [illegible] pectator thus far of the sixte[illegible] Island No. 10. Col. Bis[illegible] d in getting some boats t[illegible] via the bayou, and may hav[illegible] give him some of our gu[illegible] ther or not, the preparations [illegible] now look more to New [illegible] Island No. 10. It is stat[illegible] transports have succeeded [illegible] batteries at Riddle's Poi[illegible] leasant, and Cairo is not at a[illegible] e apprehension lest some m[illegible] Merrimac may have come u[illegible] cans to imitate the preced[illegible] Roads.

At last accounts all was qu[illegible] Monroe, the rebels still thr[illegible] ovement and our little M[illegible] the lookout. But the extrem[illegible] of the country has been [illegible] speculators to keep the publ[illegible] on this subject. Thus, at [illegible] Boston and in the western [illegible] ave been all sorts of [illegible] current for some days, [illegible] t that the Merrimac [illegible] Monitor and put out to [illegible] idea startles people on the [illegible] t of all their usual propr[illegible] appear from our Eas[illegible] that the streets have been ac[illegible] "news," that editors' rooms h[illegible] nged with anxious inquirers, [illegible] newsboys have coined money [illegible] ll-pervading alarm.

[illegible]consin Farm Mortgages.

[illegible] mortgage bill passed the lower H[illegible] consin Legislature last Thursda[illegible] rity, which indicates its ready [illegible] Senate. It is one of the most [illegible] asures of the session, and will p[illegible] the final settlement of the w[illegible] difficulty. It provides that 12 [illegible] the gross receipts of all such rail[illegible] ceived the benefit of farm mortg[illegible] applied to the extinguishment of [illegible] gage debt. The proposed act is [illegible] upon the railroads affected, [illegible] for its execution upon the prev[illegible] those roads. The Milwaukee [illegible] this assent will be given, and [illegible] lieves it wont, and the latter [illegible] to the La Crosse & Milwauke[illegible] Milwaukee roads, both of which [illegible] of the Receiver, who is there to give [illegible] that the provisions of the bill ca[illegible] by these roads? This bill, as [illegible] it, simply authorizes the Dir[illegible] roads to do what they migh[illegible] authority from the Legislature, an[illegible] ory upon them. We know of no [illegible] authorize the Receiver of a railro[illegible] who appoints the Receiver, to [illegible] the earnings of a road to pay the [illegible] We make these remarks simply [illegible] impression which might be conve[illegible] extract from the *News*.

[illegible]an Politics—The Ministry.

[illegible] ament, just met at Quebec, org[illegible] of the Ministry by the vote [illegible] rvative" members, who, althou[illegible] y was the weaker party, prefer[illegible] them for the sake of the gene[illegible] Ministry was broken and inco[illegible] after the organization the Parl[illegible] urned from day to day to see w[illegible] ould be. This appears by the d[illegible] Toronto *Globe* of Friday:

[illegible] try is patched up for the mome[illegible] Sherwood resigns the Receiv[illegible] and becomes Commissioner [illegible]

Narcisse Balleau, a small Queb[illegible] Minister of Agriculture.
[illegible]es Patton is Solicitor General [illegible]
B. Robinson is President of th[illegible] Council.
Carling is Receiver General.
[illegible]servatives have therefore prevaile[illegible] ksites are defunct.
[illegible]tions are quite dissatisfied wi[illegible] ntments, and the breach is by [illegible]

[illegible]waukee City Politics.

[illegible]icipal election in Milwaukee o[illegible] Tuesday, the 1st inst., and in pr[illegible] it the political movements of [illegible] have been as active as usual. Th[illegible] have their regular ticket in th[illegible] by Horace Case for Mayor, an[illegible] y in the majority, they will exp[illegible] trouble in walking over the field[illegible] ay evening a Union Conventio[illegible] which nominated for Mayor, Hon[illegible] Hibbard; for Treasurer John H[illegible] Attorney, Joshua La Due; fo[illegible] Ferd. Kuehn; and for Clerk o[illegible] Court, William Kennedy. It i[illegible] et, and is backed up by the name[illegible] as Wm. A. Prentiss, who is [illegible] for the Council. But it will hardly[illegible]

[illegible]unter's Late Department.

[illegible] ordered to Kansas some time [illegible] "Lane Expedition," are now be[illegible] other and more active fields of op[illegible] some weeks they had been col[illegible] Scott, but at last accounts they [illegible] ivided into nearly equal portions—[illegible] each—to reinforce Gen. Canby in [illegible] and Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge. [illegible] troops ordered to New Mexico are [illegible] Twelfth and Thirteenth. The [illegible] Ninth and the Second Ohio caval[illegible] Curtis.

[illegible] the 18th Wisconsin regiment, [illegible] which passed through Chicago [illegible] left Milwaukee, the father of an [illegible] boy appeared in camp, and swore [illegible] as a minor. The boy weighed [illegible] was 19 years old, and enlisted last [illegible] the presence of the old man, at a [illegible] called for patriotic purposes. [illegible] of five months acquaintance is [illegible] to kick up a bit of a muss over [illegible] were properly restrained.

[illegible] Fishing Vessels from Gloucester.

[illegible] Ann (Mass.) *Advertiser* of the 24th [illegible] nothing has yet been heard from the [illegible] ing vessels, and that the chance [illegible] of any of the crews, numbering [illegible] is now nearly hopeless. They [illegible] all lost in the terrible gale of [illegible] February, and the unfortunate men [illegible] the *Advertiser*, seventy widows [illegible] hundred and fourteen fatherless [illegible] the town of Gloucester. [illegible] by far the greatest calamity which [illegible] in this community. Over one [illegible] most of them in the prime of [illegible] majority of them married, having [illegible] dependent upon them for support. [illegible] Every one feels the loss; it is [illegible] of conversation among all classes—[illegible] ing-room, at the social meeting, [illegible] and at the fireside. We can [illegible] that these men, many of them [illegible] friends, have gone down beneath [illegible] the treacherous banks of Georges, [illegible] which have always attend[illegible] business have rendered Georges [illegible] cemetery, peopled with the fish[illegible] Gloucester. The losses of vessels, [illegible] anchors, wear and tear, etc., will [illegible] round numbers to $90,000. We [illegible] owners of our fishing vessels will [illegible] matter seriously, and by acting [illegible] resolve that the early trips to [illegible] be discontinued."

[illegible]ville correspondent writes:

[illegible] make mouths and cast vitupera[illegible] pretty lips, will have to learn [illegible] selves or keep in doors. These [illegible] various styles, and one which [illegible] very studied is said to have been [illegible] T. L. Crittenden. The story [illegible] Crittenden was standing on the [illegible] the Post Office, two splendidly [illegible] followed by a dirty, slovenly, [illegible] ench, approached him. As they [illegible] their handkerchiefs to their [illegible] cefully drew their skirts aside [illegible] with his suit of "Lincoln" blue. [illegible] ch followed the example, and [illegible] ving the astonished General [illegible] the party with amusement. The [illegible] eat deal of trouble here.